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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business, and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS,
VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS,
BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES,
BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS,
FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS
OF FARE, STATEMENTS,
CARDS, PAMPHLETS,
CASES AND CIRCULARS,
In the latest and BOOKS, ETC.,
est prices. Orders by mail styles, and at the low- will receive prompt attention.

"Silotwor" is a new explosive ten times the strength of gunpowder, exploding without smoke or noise. A Russian invented it.

Many women in California are getting rich by cultivating fruit farms, themselves doing much of the work, picking, packing, butter-making, canning fruits, making jellies, jams, marmalades, and crystalizing figs and apricots.

A cotton-picking machine has just been constructed at Richmond, Va., which will gather cotton from the stalks and put it in bags as the machine is drawn by horse-power along the cotton row. It will pick from 3000 to 3500 pounds of cotton per day.

Modern warfare is returning fast to use of weapons which were long ago given up as useless. The lance is being restored. Roman soldiers once carried a spade; English troops have recently done the same. The dog has yet to figure in a war, though the pigeon did useful work in 1870.

General George A. Sheridan of New York says he got more money for less actual service than any other man who ever served in Congress. He was not admitted to his seat until about three hours before the expiration of his term, and he drew salary, milcage, etc., amounting to about $14,000. In that respect he thinks his Congressional fame will be immortal.

Managers of drug store soda fountains in the cities report that the demand is increasing for phosphates, ginger extracts, and other preparations for toning up the system. Mineral spring waters are not now so much sought after. Women seldon call for nerve drinks; they prefer sweet extracts. But the men usually ask for something to brace them up—something to wind up run-down powers and prop failing energies—usually the result of excesses in the use of liquor and tobacco.

The farmers of Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana are arranging a scheme of co-operation which, if properly carried out, is expected to benefit them greatly, and speedily drive out the crop mortgage. The idea is to construct cotton, cotton-seed oil and flour mills in different centres, so as to enable the farmer to get a local market for his produce, and be sure of obtaining a fair price. The mills will be owned by the farmers themselves, who will act as their own commission agents, and manufacture with their own produce.

Although the thugs of India have been long since exterminated, a Hindoo writer in the London Standard tells how they have been replaced by professional poisoners. These people make use of a poison extracted from the seed of the ahatura, mixed with opium, and travel from place to place; now poisoning a traveling companion for his money, a laborer for his oxen or a host for the valuables in his house. They are distinguished from the thugs in that they will kill women, children and pilgrims which the thugs would not do. The road poisoners are organized secretly and great efforts have been made to exterminate them, and thus far without success.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia Times makes the following extraordinary suggestion: Lay large cast iron pipes under ground from Philadelphia to the nearest point of salt water, and through these pipes force the fresh sea breezes to a large reservoir in a central part of the city, to which small pipes could be attached leading directly to private dwellings, and we could thus enjoy a "breath of good salt air," without the trouble and expense of a trip to Cape May or Atlantic City. What a boon this would be to invalids, to infants in hot weather and how comforting and exhilarating it would be to the aged and others who from want of strength or "material aid" are unable to leave their dwellings. If you will permit me to intimate this matter in your paper, I feel confident there are those now living who have the ability to mature the plans for the enterprise. There may be those who will treat my suggestions as offspring of a bewildered imagination, but the project is feasible, and whoever lives a quarter of a century will see and enjoy the benefits of it. Mark my prediction.

The Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette discusses as follows upon the great summer plague, the lively and bloodthirsty mosquito: "There are, it seems, so far as ascertained, one hundred and fifty-eight species of mosquito. About a quarter of them are distributed in North America, largely among summer resorts. It is said there are kinds that may come in winter as well as summer, but the true business mosquito comes in summer, usually about bed time, and stays until the weather is too cold for work. Only the female insect bites. In boring for blood she uses a long drill made up of seven distinct parts. The male, who is not a backbiter (because of his inability to be, and not through any virtue), can hum around at night, and add something to the discomfort of the bed-chamber. In the way of good qualities, mosquitoes furnish food for fishes, which in turn are eaten by us, and blood is provided for the thirsty mosquitoes. Besides, mosquitoes serve to purify standing water and lessen malarial influences. It is hard to decide, however, which is the most disagreeable, malarial influences or mosquitoes. In a matter of choice the sleepy man would take malaria without a moment's hesitation."

Indian Summer.

The sunlight, in a warm and mellow tide
Upon this Indian summer day descends;
Earth, sky, and all the view of waters wide
In silent and harmonious beauty blends.

Along the southward slopes the aftergrass
Still shows the emerald shade of summer time;
With lingering pace a troop of zephyrs pass,
And oft repeat a verse of mystic rhyme.

The vapor ships that slowly cross the sky
Are smooth and fleecy, like the clouds of June,
And only trees that leafless meet my eye
Remind me earth has passed from Nature's noon.

—[A. F. Browne.

A BACHELOR'S REWARD.

BY GEORGE TRACE.

It was a cold January day. John Steele sat alone in his office, in the midst of a deep reverie.

It was seldom that he was idle, as he was at the present time, but this evening the memories of the past came flocking upon him like ghosts from another land.

John Steele was a bachelor of forty. He had been born and reared a poor boy, in the little town of M——, and had never felt a desire to leave it. He had studied law and plodded along year after year in the dingy, grimy office, in which we find him now, and had grown rich. He had no personal friends, and lived alone in a large, old frame house at the outskirts of the town, with a man servant as cook and general man-of-all work.

Years and years before, when a young man of twenty, poor and aimless, Steele had loved a girl whose parents would not let her marry him because he was so worthless. In his rage he blamed her for this and would listen to no reason, and from that day had hated women and had led a solitary life. It was this scene that now held John Steele in his office chair, as the mantle of night gathered over the town.

"More than twenty years ago," he mused, "and I don't believe I have ever spoken to a woman, except on business, since that day. They say she married a no-account wretch after all, who has sunk down to poverty and want. Well, well, I must not waste time thinking about such things now. I was only a boy then, and did not know what I wanted. I must be going." Whereupon he arose, buttoned his coat about him, locked his office and trudged on his homeward journey.

Rumor had it about town that, although by her parents' influence, Katie Drew had married shortly after her refusal of Steele, that she had loved him dearly. This was most likely true, but as twenty years had past, the matter had faded from the general mind to give way to more lively gossip.

Steele ate his supper in silence. William, his man-of-all-work had a very good meal prepared; for, though Steele was close-fisted he believed in good eating, good clothes and comfortable living.

"Now, William," said Steele, when he had finished, "if you fix me up enough food to do me to-morrow, you may have a holiday. And here is your money and five dollars to have a time with. No holiday for me; I don't need any and don't want any."

"Thank you, Mr. Steele, for your goodness," said William. "But, Mr. Steele, don't you never take any little extra pleasure at all? You know I used to know you when you was a little fellow; and I can remember seeing your good mother holding you up at the old church so you could see the Christmas tree. And you was a wee little tad then, and you clapped your little hands in glee and your mother would kiss your baby face and talk baby talk to you. It don't seem like that was near forty years ago, Mr. Steele, but it was."

"Confound the fellow," grumbled Steele, as he sat down in his room that night to read. "If I should listen to him he would upset me. I don't know what is the matter with me this evening anyhow. I never felt so queer in my life. I guess I am using too much tobacco of late."

He read until bedtime, and was in the act of taking off his boots, when he heard a knock at the front door.

"Wonder who that is," he thought. "Something unusual at this place."

He listened a moment and there came another knock.

"What the deuce can that William be doing that he don't go the door?" said Steele. "I want to go to bed, and it may be some one that wants me. To borrow money, I guess. Well, unless they have good security, not a cent do they get."

At this juncture, William opened the door. Steele heard an indistinct conversation and then William conducted the visitor to the kitchen. After some moments William came walking into the room.

"Well, what is it?"

"Excuse me, Mr. Steele, but there is a poor woman in the kitchen who needs some help badly. I'm sure she does, for she don't look as a common beggar. She says she has walked through the cold all the way from the last town, and is most dead."

"Yes, that is what they all say. Give her something to eat and send her on."

"But I wish you would come and see her."

"Bother these beggars," mumbled Steele. "But I guess I'll go down to get rid of her."

Steele saw a black figure sitting by the fire.

"Well," he said to her, when he entered, "what can I do for you?"

She turned toward him. Her face was not that of a beggar. Although a trifle pale, it was the face of a pretty woman of thirty-five.

"I only wished to get warm," she said. "I was so cold that I felt as if I should freeze. I am sorry to disturb you. I have friends in the town, and am sure I can get employment of some kind there. I used to live there years and years ago."

By means of a few questions he learned that she was a widow without any relations in the world. He was deeply touched by her story.

"What was your husband's name?" asked Steele.

"Carter," she said; "George Carter."

"Wait but a moment," he said, and went up to his room.

He went to his desk and took out some money. "I so seldom give," said he, "and can afford to be liberal to this poor woman." He took two ten-dollar bills and started back to the kitchen.

"She said her name was Carter. Carter—Carter! Where have I heard—what! Carter! My God! That was the name of her husband. She said she used to live here years ago. It must be she. It is Kate Drew! It must be!"

Steele took like a leaf. He seemed young again. He remembered her once more as the sweet-faced girl, and the heart which had been slumbering so long seemed to spring into new life. He sat down on the stairs to compose himself, and then started again for the kitchen.

"Willim," said Steele, when he entered, "here is the key to my office. I wish you would go there and bring me a packet you will find on my desk."

William fell in the trap without suspicion, and was off.

Steele seated himself in a dark corner and looked at the woman. He could see his old love in every feature of the face. He was strangely excited and knew no what to say.

"You say you lived here once?" he began.

"Yes, when I was a girl," she said. "And ad fortune has overtaken you since. Prhaps you knew my cousin, then, John Steele?'

"Yes," she said, "I knew him. Is he not here now?"

"No, poor fellow," said Steele, feeling guilty as he spoke the words, "he is dead."

"Dead!" and she leaned her head on her hand and wept.

"Yes," said Steele, feeling like a murderer as he spoke, "but none who knew him were sorry for it. He had no good in him, and lived a selfish life."

"Poor man!" said the sweet, sympathizing tones. "At heart he was good."

Something seemed to move Steele. He got up and stood by her chair. His hand, by accident, touched her. It sent a thrill through him that seemed to make a new being of him.

"Katie," he said, "don't you know me?"

She looked up, started, stood erect and got a good look into his face.

"John!" she said, in a scared way, and hid her face in her hands.

"Yes, Katie," he said, "it is John. I was thinking of you to-day, and it seems as though heaven has sent you."

"This is such a shock to me," and she sat down again.

Steele's heart was throbbing wildly, and he quivered with excitement.

"I am old, now Katie, and perhaps awkward in my speech, but—I—I can't help what I am saying. You have no home, I am rich, and you are the only woman I ever loved. You are welcome to all I have. My life has been very lonely. With you I would be happy. You can't love me, I know, after all this time, but I do not ask that."

She arose as if to go. Poor Steele's heart seemed to be bursting. He unconsciously put forth his arms and touched her. With a sob she fell into them and rested her head on his shoulder.

"Katie!" he cried in joy.

"Oh, John, how can I speak?"

"Say something, Katie."

"I feel so guilty. I thought you would never forgive me But—but—but I have—"

"But what, Katie?"

"Oh, John, you know I loved you then, and it was not my fault. I have loved you all these long years. I am so happy, if you will but forgive me."

"Forgive you! Don't speak of that again. You are homeless no longer, Katie. I know what love is at least. You are in my house now, and you shall never go out of it except as my wife."

"No, John, not—"

"Yes, don't object. I know it don't sound well, but I don't care for that. A preacher lives close. Won't you consent?"

"But—"

"Please don't refuse, Katie."

"Well, I guess—"

Just then William came in. Steele nearly ran over him. "Hang the papers!" he said, as William offered them to him.

"Here, William," he said, as he came down stairs putting on his overcoat, "fix the front room and light a fire. Don't you hear, you idiot? Don't stand looking, move about."

William did not know what was the matter. He had just got the fire lighted when Steele came stumbling in with the preacher.—[Arkansas Traveler.

Prof. Baird says that fishes sometimes live to be 150 years old. Now, we can understand why they are in no hurry to partake of the tempting morsel at the end of our line.

THE TWO HEROINES.

Big Stories of Two Clerks in the United States Treasury.

The One a Noted Army Nurse, the Other Secretary Seward's Housekeeper.

A Washington letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer says: There are now engaged in the Division of Loans and Currency of the Treasury Department at Washington two lady employes who have become widely known for their historical experience in war times, and one gentleman who is the son of a former President.

Miss Harriet P. Dame, the army nurse, who won national fame by her four years and eight months of perilous service with the Second New Hampshire Regiment during the Civil war, deserves first mention. Her career has been repeatedly published in part, but no writer who attempts to chronicle all her thrilling, trying experiences under deadly fire on the field of battle, exposed to the contending elements of heaven, or over wounded, sick and dying soldiers in the hospitals, need ever hope to be successful. As a matter of fact, and not merely of sentiment, her history is written in scars held under her ministering hands, in hearts to whom she by her presence and deeds brought hope and comfort amid the sufferings of war, and in the memories of stricken suffering ones, both blue and gray, for whom she cared.

She was once taken prisoner at the second battle of Bull Run and detained a week about Stonewall Jackson's headquarters, in a tent specially provided for her occupancy; but when the general found on investigation that she was not a spy, as suspected, he had her released and permitted her to go undisturbed. She was sent on highly important and responsible missions at various times by the governor of New Hampshire and by other officials and organizations, each time returning with thoroughly reliable and practical reports, and often doing efficient work in securing needed reforms in the hospital and transportation arrangements.

For a number of years since the war her soldier friends had been urging her at different times to secure a pension for her services, but she modestly maintained that she wanted the soldiers pensioned first, and that she could take care of herself.

This remarkable woman had served these four years and eight months amid all the carnage and suffering of war for the pittance of $6 per month allowed army nurses. By a special act of Congress, secured by her friends, she was given a pension of $25 a month, beginning on July 3, 1884. She allowed the pension to run for considerable time, then taking the amount due her and adding to the same from her modest earnings in the government service she built, at her own expense, a house to be used as the future headquarters of the Second New Hampshire soldiers in their reunions at the Weirs, Lake Winnepesaukee, N. H. This cost her $1000, and ex-Gov. Smith, governor of New Hampshire at the close of the war, furnished the house. At the close of the war the state legislature of New Hampshire presented her with some highly appreciative resolutions, engrossed on parchment, in recognition of her services, and also presented her with a sum of money.

She is now seventy-two years old, and is a well-preserved woman for her age. She wears a plain black dress, has well-formed, expressive features, dark eyes and hair only partially turned to gray. Her nose and forehead are sharply and yet becomingly outlined. She is engaged as a money counter at $900 per year.

Miss Margaret Coleman, in the same division, was the housekeeper for the Seward family in Washington at the time of the assassination of Lincoln and the attempt on Secretary Seward's life. The screams of Miss Fannie Seward, who was in the room with her invalid father when he was murderously attacked by Payne, brought Miss Coleman to the rescue, and when Payne heard her coming he left Mr. Seward, who in the struggle had fallen out of bed and was found by Miss Coleman between the bed and the wall, with his head still under the clothes, and smothering in his own blood. Payne had lost his hat and paused a moment to look in vain for what was afterwards to be a silent but unimpeachable witness against him, then rushed for the door, and, meeting Miss Coleman threw himself against her, hurling her against the door as it stood open and dislocating her shoulder-blade. Further on he passed Miss Fannie in his hot haste and made his escape.

Miss Coleman was with the Seward family eight years, and witnessed the rapid decline of both Mrs. Seward and Miss Fannie, who never survived the shock of that terrible night of the 14th of April, 1865. Mrs. Seward died in June, and Miss Fannie in the fall following the awful scenes of assassination in their home. Miss Coleman tells the story as vividly as though it had been witnessed scarcely an hour ago. She is now fifty-seven years of age, and serves as a messenger at $660 a year. She has been in the division twelve years.

An Author's Greatest Difficulty.

Young Author (to editor)—"Getting a publisher, I have heard, is the most difficult thing in authorship."

Editor—"I don't think so."

Author—"Ah, you encourage me. What, then, is the most difficult?"

Editor—"Getting readers."

Temptations of a Broker's Life.

From the start the boy entering a broker's office will be intrusted with large sums of money to carry to the bank or to customers. He may be in an office where bank bills and shining gold are within his reach all the time; and he will be so completely absorbed in the subject of stocks, bonds and money, that it will be somewhat strange if he does not soon begin to look at the getting of money as the most important business of life. And when he is a little older and becomes clerk or cashier, he will be exposed to the temptation to increase his income by stock gambling—"speculating," as it is called—on his own account. Such ventures are, of course, very hazardous, and on all accounts should be shunned. A broker requires great strength of character to resist the temptation to get wealthy by false methods; and a boy should think long and well before he adopts the calling.

For the broker's business is at best unstaple. The work is done quickly in the midst of great excitement and at "high pressure," as we say. As money comes quickly and easily to the broker, it is not so highly prized as if it were earned by the toil which produces a visible result, and it usually goes as quickly as it comes. Brokers, of course, defend their own occupation. They will tell you that their services as agents in securing stocks and bonds are needed; but they do not deny that stock brokerage would cease to be a profitable business, except to a very few firms, if people were to stop speculating in securities. Of course there are many men in this business who have risen to wealth and to eminence as financiers who would scorn to do a mean or dishonorable act. All honor to such men, because they must often have been sorely tempted to do wrong.—[St. Nicholas.

Grains of Sand.

The manufacture of sand is an important industry, which has Pittsburg for its headquarters, although the sand is not made within the limits of the city. There is considerable traffic in Monongahela sand, which is scooped up from the bed of the river, to be used for common building purposes; but the manufacture of sand is quite another affair, and the product goes into quite a different commodity, which is glass.

Practically glass is almost pure sand, other substances used in its manufacture for fluxing being consumed while the sand is transformed to a greater or less degree of transparency. The sand used in glass making is almost pure silica, so nearly pure that there is less than one per cent. of iron, magnesia, and albuminum, to ninety-nine per cent. of the other. And of this sand which is quarried out of the hills and ground down to varying degrees of fineness, and washed to varying degrees of whiteness, eight hundred tons are manufactured daily, four hundred tons being consumed in and about Pittsburg, and four hundred tons going into Eastern Ohio and Westr Viginia to Wheeling, Bellaire, Columbus and all points within a circuit of one hundred and fifty miles from Pittsburg.—[Popular Science Monthly.

A Geological Phenomenon.

In many parts of the world abundant evidence shows that the land is still slowly rising or sinking, producing gradual changes that in the course of ages will completely transform the earth's topography. One of the most remarkable examples has been furnished by Sweden and Finland. Lyell long ago estimated that portions of Sweden are being elevated about four feet in a century, and surveys just made in Finland once more prove that the shores of the Baltic are steadily rising. M. Venukoff reports to the French academy of Sciences that since the surveys of 1810-15 several islands have become peninsulas, while many shallows have become islands or beaches. On the southwest coast and in the neighboring Aland Archipelago, pastures, gardens and corn-fields occupy spots which were under water a few years ago. Steps are being taken to accurately measure the future progress of this geological phenomenon.—[Arkansaw Traveler.

How to Cook Snails.

This is the way to cook snails according to Jay Gould's formula: Boil them first in their shells; then submerge them in a highly-flavored sauce, and finally roast them. They are served in the shells, which by this time are thoroughly browned. When eaten, they are piled hot on a plate, after the manner of roasted clams, and the eater extracts them by holding a shell in his left hand, while with a fork in his right he gets the curious morsel out. The taste is pleasant, if one isn't squeamish, and a liking is easily acquired for the "escargots," as they are called in the restaurants where they have been this week suddenly introduced. Some of the snails eaten in New York are brought from France, but the bulk are gathered by boys in the outlaying districts.

Strange Kind of Hen.

"My dear," said Mrs. Ferguson Montgomery to her husband, "why do they keep that hen in the dime museum? I don't see anything about it different from the ordinary fowl."

Ferson opened his eyes in mild surprise.

"Well, well, didn't you notice? That hen is one of the most interesting features of the Dime. It hasn't any teeth."

"Is it possible?" meditatively replied the spouse. "Well, I must go down again".—[Minneapolis Journal.

Carrying the Creel.

The mode of procedure in the village of Galashiels was as follows: Early in the day after the marriage those interested in the proceeding assembled at the house of the newly wedded couple bringing with them a "creel," or basket which they filled with stones. The young husband on being brought to the door had the creel firmly fixed to his back, and with it in this position had to run the round of the town, or at least the chief portion of it, followed by a number of men to see that he did not drop his burden; the only condition on which he was allowed to do so being that his wife should come after him and kiss him. As relief depended altogether upon his wife, it would sometimes happen that the husband did not need to run more than a few yards; but when she was more than ordinarily bashful, or wished to have a little sport at the expense of her lord and master—which it may be supposed would not unfrequently be the case—he had to carry his load a considerable distance. This custom was very strictly enforced, and the person who was last creeled had charge of the ceremony, and he was naturally anxious that no one should escape. The practice as far as Galashiels was concerned came to an end about one hundred years ago with the person of one Robert Young, who, on the ostensible plea of a sore back, lay abed all the day after his marriage and obstinately refused to be creeled. He had, it may be added in extenuation, been twice married before and had on each occasion gone through the ceremony of being creeled, and now, no doubt, felt that he had had quite enough of creeling.—[All the Year Round.

A Strong Man.

There is a man on the Carson river, below Dayton, Nevada, named Angela Cordella, who claims to be the strongest man in the world. He is an Italian, aged 28, and stands 5 feet 10 inches, weighing 198 pounds. His strength was born with him, for he had no athletic training. He differs from other men chiefly in the osseous structure. Although not of unusual size, his spinal column is much beyond the ordinary width, and his bones and joints are made on a similarly large and generous scale. He has lifted a man of 200 pounds with the middle finger of his right hand. The man stood with one foot on the floor, his arms outstretched, his hands grasped by two persons to balance his body. Cordella then stooped and placed the third finger of his right hand under the man's foot, and, with scarcely any perceptible effort, raised him to the height of four feet and deposited him on a table near at hand. Once two powerful men waylaid Cordella with intent to thrash him, but he seized one in each hand and hammered them together until life was nearly knocked out of them.

Starving the Teeth.

Teeth are just as easily starved as the stomach, said a lecturer in Boston the other night. "The fact is that you and your fathers have from generation to generation been industriously starving your teeth. In one way it is a blessing to have been born of poor parents. What food the poor give their children is of a variety that goes to make strong bones and teeth. It is the outside of all the grains of all cereal food that contains the carbonate and phosphate of lime and traces of other earthly salts which nourish the bony tissues and build the frame up. If we do not furnish to the teeth of the young that pabulum they require they cannot be possibly built up. It is the outside of corn, oats, wheat, barley and the like, or the bran, so called, that we sift away and feed to the swine, that the teeth actually require for their proper nourishment. The wisdom of man has proven his folly, shown in every succeeding generation of teeth, which become more and more fragile and weak."

A Man Who Lives in a Tree.

Mr. Heywood, better known as "the man who lives in a tree," has built a new house a few feet north of the old one in Washington. As there were no tall trees growing where he wanted his house, he has put it on a scaffold fifty feet high. A bridge connects it with the old house. Mr. Heywood's idiosyncrasy is a strong one, and he gives good reasons to support it. Those who think he is queer in the upper regions are mistaken. He is a matter of fact man, with excellent record as a clerk in the interior Department. He is a shrewd speculator in real estate. His house in the tree attracted attention to the beautiful lots near by, and he sold them to good advantage. Mr. Heywood has but one arm, but his lungs are good. He says consumption can be cured by living in trees as he does, where nothing but pure air can be breathed.—[New York Sun.

Meteoric Thunder.

The most rapid cannon shot, according to M. Hirn, scarcely reach a speed of 2000 feet per second, while meteorites penetrate the air at the rate of twenty-five or thirty miles, and even more, per second. With this velocity the air is at once raised to a temperature of 7000 to 10,000 degrees, and the meteorite's surface is torn away by atmospheric friction and vaporized by the heat. The sounds produced range from the whistling of a bullet to the crash and roll of thunder. They are explained by this author as resulting from the rush of air to fill the gap in the rear rather than from actual explosion, being analogous to thunder after lightning.

DARING TRAIN ROBBERS.

A Band of Armed Men Capture a Whole Train in Texas.

The most daring train robbery that ever occurred in Texas was perpetrated at 1:30 o'clock the other morning, a short distance from Schulenburg, on the Southern Pacific Railway. As the train drew up at the station two men, with drawn revolvers, mounted the engine, covered the engineer with their weapons, and compelled him to pull the train out to the open prairie, a few hundred yards to the east, where a fire was burning, around which stood eight or ten men armed with Winchester rifles. The two robbers on the engine stood guard over the man at the throttle, while the others went through the mail, express and passenger cars. Nearly all the passengers were asleep, and did not know what was going on until aroused by the robbers.

A man armed with a double-barreled shotgun stood at the door of the passenger coaches, while the others robbed the passengers.

J. H. White, Sheriff of El Paso County, was on the train. He says there were twelve robbers in the party, and that when they entered the express car the messenger, Frank Folger, seeing them coming, threw away the keys to his safe. This enraged the desperadoes, and two of them wreaked vengeance on him by beating him over the head with their revolvers and cruelly splitting his ears with pocket knives. The messenger was badly used up. The robbers recovered the keys and succeeded in opening the safe. How much money they found is a mere matter of conjecture, but it is stated that the safe contained $10,000. After going through the express and mail cars the robbers turned their attention to the passengers, none of whom were overlooked or slighted.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THERE is considerable demand for all kinds of mechanics in Kentucky and Tennessee.

THE Western lumber manufacturers say that the prices will be much higher next fall.

DENVER, Col., is becoming an important manufacturing centre, and will produce $30,000,000 worth of products this year.

THE builders in the small towns all over the country are reporting an increasing demand for small houses. The building and loan association fever is spreading in the West.

PARKE DAVIS & CO., of Detroit, have started the ball in motion against foreign labor by discharging men in their factory who live in Windsor, Canada, just across the border, and are not American citizens. The discharged men say they will move to the Michigan side and become citizens.

THE General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor has in preparation a statement giving a correct history of the difficulties which finally resulted in the revocation of the charter of District Assembly 126 and the local assemblies attached to it.

A LONDON paper says that there is not one corner of Europe where American small cost hardware is not for sale. Krupp of Germany, Armstrong of England, and Hotchkiss of France, with all their vast resources, are unable to produce a monkey or screw-bar wrench equal to the American wrenches.

FOUR railroads are now being built in Georgia to centre in Atlanta. It will then be the greatest railroad centre in the South. These roads will run through coal, lumber and agricultural sections, and already syndicates are operating along the projected lines, securing control of the most desirable lands.

NEW ENGLAND textile manufacturers are generally improving their capacity and putting in better machinery to decrease cost. A New Hampshire firm has ordered a cargo of wool from San Francisco around Cape Horn on account of high freights. The Pepperell mill in Maine has just divided $500,000 in dividends and has $1,000,000 left.

FIVE National Labor Unions have been holding sessions during the past two weeks. The Printers at Buffalo, the Shoemakers at Brockton, the Ironworkers at Pittsburgh, and the Machinery Workers and Miners at Cincinnati. There were 200,000 shoemakers said to be represented through 150 delegates at Brockton, Mass. The Ironworkers had 180 delegates.

THERE is a widespread movement among the Knights of Labor for separate trade associations. The Harnessmakers will want one; the Ironworkers have organized for one, and the Coopers, Painters, and Decorators insist on separate control. Numbers of other crafts are asking for a separate room in the order, where they can talk things over among themselves without interruption.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

JEFFERSON DAVIS passed the seventy-ninth milestone a few days ago.

BISHOP HARRIS, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has gone to Europe for the summer.

SECRETARY LAMAR is a Jersey-cattle fancier, and has a small herd at his home in Oxford, Miss.

CHARLES CROCKER, second Vice-President of the Southern Pacific Railways, says he considers he is worth about $80,000,000.

GENERAL SHERIDAN will review the Pennsylvania National Guard at its State encampment, at Mount Gretna, from August 6 to 13.

EX-VICE-PRESIDENT HANNIBAL HAMLIN, who will be seventy-eight in August, assures his friends that he feels like a healthy man of fifty.

JUSTICE MILLER, of the United States Supreme Court, has nearly finished the oration he will deliver in Philadelphia on September 17—the anniversary of the completion of the Constitution.

WILSON WADDINGHAM, of New Haven, Connecticut, is said to be the largest landholder in the world. He owns in fee 1,500,000 acres, which is 500,000 more than the Duke of Westminster.

THE aged King of Holland still perseveres in his hobby of collecting harness, reins, bridles, saddles, whips and spurs that have a famous history, especially those used in the fields of war in the dark ages.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN will spend nearly all July in Chicago. He is the President of the Jockey Club there, and seldom fails to attend the races, officiating nearly every day on the judges' stand.

EX-SENATOR JAMES W. BRADBURY, of Maine, was eighty-five years old recently. In honor of the event he was tendered a banquet at the Falmouth Hotel in Portland by the Maine Historical Society. The ex-Senator represented his State in Congress from 1847 to 1853.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, according to persons who have recently conversed with him, is planning an extended Western trip. It will cover about four weeks in July and August, and may extend to the Pacific coast. If the trip is made the President will be accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THEODORE THOMAS will conduct the next biennial festival in Cincinnati.

MR. JAMES BARTON KEY has formed a business connection with Mrs. James Brown Potter, and will be her personal representative in this country next season.

ANTON RUBINSTEIN has collected 50,000 rubles toward realizing his plan of founding a national Russian opera at St. Petersburg, to be connected with a new conservatory of musical instruction.

IT is remarkable how firmly the Americans are "fixing" themselves on the London stage. There are in London American managers, American actors and actresses, and American plays, and the cry is, "Still they come."

JAPANESE native music is now to be Europeanized. A conservatoire will shortly be organized at Tokio, on the model of the Viennese Conservatoire, where Japanese musicians will be trained on the most approved system of Western musical study.

A LONDON correspondent says that Amelia Groll, the German-American girl of Cleveland, made a successful debut as *Marguerite* in "Faust." She is said to have a full soprano voice of pleasant quality, an excellent stage presence and youth and beauty.

JOHN S. CLARKE, the distinguished comedian, is probably the largest owner of theatrical property in the world, being the sole proprietor of the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, which is the oldest theatre in this county; the Opera House, Broad street, in the same city, and the Strand, London.

NEW HAVEN MONUMENT.

Imposing Ceremonies at the Dedication of a Soldiers' Memorial.

More than 100,000 strangers, not including the military, navy, war veterans, and invited guests were in New Haven, Conn., on Friday, to witness the exercises of the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at East Rock Park. It was the greatest holiday New Haven has ever known. Business was almost entirely suspended. All the public buildings were profusely decorated with flags and bunting, and so were thousands of private dwellings, not only along the line of march, but in localities far distant from where any of the imposing ceremonies took place.

Opening exercises commenced Thursday night with a reception to Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Terry, Schofield, Sickles, and other soldiers by the local G. A. R. posts. The reception was attended by thousands of people. During the evening there was a brilliant pyrotechnic display in East Rock Park.

The parade was the finest ever given in New Haven by far, and many say it was the best ever seen in New England. More than ten thousand men were in line, commanded by Brevet-Brigadier General Edwin S. Greeley, United States Volunteers, Tenth Connecticut Volunteers.

After a march of five miles the procession reached the Rock, where it was greeted with a salute by the artillery. The exercises at the Rock included an opening address by President Timothy Dwight, of Yale, who presided; invocation by the Rev. Dr. Harwood, rector of Trinity Church; an oration by the Rev. Newman Smyth, pastor of Centre Church; short addresses from General Samuel E. Merwin, Town Agent Reynolds, and Mayor York. National airs were sung by the Memorial Guard and a large chorus.

The monument was erected by the town and city of New Haven in honor of her heroes of the Revolutionary war, the Mexican war, the War of 1812, and the civil war. The height of East Rock, where the monument stands, is 405 feet, and the height of the monument 110 feet, making a total elevation of 526 feet above the sea level. On the corners of the pedestal are bronzed figures of Prosperity, History, Victory and Patriotism, nine feet in height, and the shaft is capped with a bronze figure of the Angel of Fame, eleven feet high. Between the statues and on each face of the masonry are bas reliefs commemorating the four great American wars.

The monument is of Hallowell granite, and cost $50,500.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

Some Queer Performances at a Summer Resort.

During a severe thunder storm at Asbury Park, N. J., a few nights ago, the lightning danced all about the town on the telegraph and telephone wires. Little balls of fire, which changed with great rapidity to all colors and shapes, fizzed and crackled about the telephones in the cottages and hotels. A ball of fire as large as a quart measure played about the telephone in the office of the Coleman House a few minutes after midnight. It sputtered and spit like a cat, finally disappearing after giving forth four or five reports like those of a small revolver. A little fiery ball showed itself about the telephone in the office of the daily *Sparks*, and jumped upon a steel composing stick in the hands of a compositor, hurling it high over the type case at which he was at work. Another bolt ran into the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, on Cookman avenue, and partly melted some of the heavy brass work of the switch board. The lightning struck a cottage on Bangs avenue, in West Park, occupied by Benjamin Ludlow and his family. The bolt struck the chimney and bounded off upon the roof, tearing the weather boards from three of the corners of the structure and wrecking the dining-room. The dining-room chairs and table were overturned and the window curtains were torn into ribbons. Two pretty canary birds, whose cages hung from the widow casings, were unharmed, and sang merrily this morning when crowds of people visited the house. Mr. Ludlow and his wife and little daughter occupied the bedroom over the dining room. They were awakened by the clap of thunder, but did not know that the house had been struck until Mrs. Ludlow smelled fire and her husband went down stairs and found great holes in the side of his house. Parts of the weather boards were separated into slivers, which just held together so that the boards resembled thick straw floor matting.

A Feathered Mimic.

M. D'Orbigny, a traveler who was passing through Guiana, in South America, was, when encamped one night in the edge of a wood, awakened by what he took to be the cries of a man in distress. He listened, and heard, following each other in great rapidity, what seemed to be a scream of terror and dispair, then a supplication, and then a cry as of one dying. The traveler leaped from his couch, seized his gun, and hastily woke his Indian guide.

"Come this instant!" he cried. "There is some one being murdered in the thicket. Let us go to his assistance."

Thereupon the cries were repeated, and the Indian listened. He burst into a laugh.

"What do you mean?" asked the traveler.

"That, sir, said the guide, "is the tion-tion bird, perched on a limb somewhere in the neighborhood. It is only a piece of mockery. Presently you will hear him laugh."

And then, in fact, a wild shout as of laughter rang out on the night air.

The tion-tion is a sort of South American mocking bird, which has an extraordinary gift of imitation. It is also a bird of great beauty of plumage. It is sometimes called the "yellow-neck." Its feathers are of lively colors and its tail is brilliant and spreading. The natives use its feathers to decorate their hats with on feast-days and turn their head-gear into golden crowns in appearance.

The bird mimics almost every sound he hears, and imitates the speech of men as successfully as the parrot does. The inhabitants of Guiana assert that he can imitate faithfully the accent of the English, French and Spanish. Natural sounds and the cries of animals of every sort he reproduces very cleverly.

HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN is as strong physically as he is mentally. He is a constant marvel at the seaside resorts, where he spends his summers on account of his long-distance swimming. He picks up a great deal of material for literary work during the season, and resorts unblushingly to flirtations in order to get it. At the close of a vacation on the Isles of Shoals he bade good-by to a young lady, with whom he had carried on a flirtation, with the words: "I am very glad I have met you; you have been worth at least $500 to me."

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1887.

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

THE RESULT.

The Free Traders oppose the tariff because, as they allege, it is to the rich and thriving one community injury of the to show the particular

But ones that have been built up and pampered by the policy of protection. The simple truth is, our home industries have been increased and diversified to such an extent that there is a healthy competition between them. And what has been the result? Why reduced prices, so that the "taxation" about which free traders ring the changes is not only indirect, but it cannot be compared to the direct as well as indirect benefits which the people of the whole country enjoy as the fruits of developing our own resources and building up our own industries. And the men and party opposing this policy are not the best friends of the people or the country.

THE FARMERS' PROBLEM.

The legitimate work of the farmer implies two things: First, the *preservation* of, and, second, the *increase* of his capital. Under the old methods this order was reversed. The first and only aim was to increase capital. The axe and the plow were kept going until the largest acreage was brought under cultivation. But to-day we see the original capital largely dissipated.

The problem now is to recuperate the soil, since it has, in so many places, got below the point of profitable cultivation. The farmers of to-day should do more than follow the plan. Their farms need to be redeemed by clover and home-made fertilizers. It is by breeding and feeding more and better stock, plowing less and making more manure that his capital is to increase.

PROSPERITY VERSUS DESPONDENCY.

Twice in American history theorists have prevailed upon the voters of the country to put their ideas to a test, and in each instance the result was so injurious to every vested interest and to every free workingman that at the earliest opportunity the tariff was changed from a free-trade to a protective standard, and the suffering and losses that were caused by the first gave place to recuperation, growth and prosperity. It is idle to deny or to attempt to explain away these facts They are matters of record on the statutes of the nation and in the published proceedings and debates of Congress. The experience of this country since it became independent and had an organized government of its own selection may be summed up in these two pithy sentences: Under protection came general prosperity. A tendency to free trade brought general despondency.

The longevity of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, notwithstanding their severe labor, is strikingly illustrated by the fact that since the organization of the Court, now ninety-eight years ago, only forty-three persons have been members of this Court, and far the larger number of them have lived to an advanced age.

No thrifty farmer will permit coarse weeds, thistles, briars or bushes of any kind to grow by the roadside of, much less on his fields. One or two day's work each year for two or three years with a stout bush scythe will cause these varieties of vegetation to give place to what is more profitable.

Corn stalks have much less sweetness in them before they blossom, or tassel, as it is usually called. Analysis shows this, and a cow given her choice of the two, confirms the verdict of chemical science. The stalks improve until the ears are fully formed and begin to harden.

The incoming Senate of the United States will contain thirty-nine Republicans, including Mr. Riddleberger, of Virginia, who will probably vote with the Republicans on all purely party questions, and thirty seven Democrats, and such it will remain during the remainder of President Cleveland's administration.

The New York Independent furnishes a numerical exhibit of the communicants of the various churches in the country, according to which there have been a total increase within the past four years of over 1,600,000. Of this number nearly 79,000 were Episcopalians,

Sam Randall and ex-Gov. Curtin are very made beceuse, after spending many days in Wasbington trying to get one of their men appointed chief of a treasury division, Fairchild gave the place to a mugwump.

One acre of land well prepared and well cultivated produces more than two which receive only the same amount of labor used on one.

One cow, horse, mule, sheep or hog well fed, is more profitable than two kept on the same amount necessary to keep one well.

ABOUT WOBKERS.

Should agriculturists organize a "strike" and refuse to go forth to their work, the world would fare badly. There would be scarcity of food, if not famine in the land, if men should refuse to sow and reap, indebted for our lives to for we are products of the field.

In all ages there have been those who refused to work and who looked upon the worker as an inferior being, while at the same time they are fed by those who tilled the soil.

It is unfair for the industrious to be compelled to feed the idle, and yet the working men and women feed the drones. Slowly the world is learning that idleness is not a virtue, and that there is a wide difference between usefulness and uselessness.

A woman once said to the writer, "I make butter and take it to town, and the women will come with their plates and dishes and buy my butter, and make fun of me." She felt it as ungrateful, and so expressed it. They were, in truth, guilty of ingratitude in their folly, for they were indebted to the butter woman. A first-class dairy woman is a blessing to the community in which she lives, and as such should be esteemed.

And the woman who feeds and tends poultry adds much to the comforts of those about her. Who does not relish fried chicken? And it is certainly cruel to laugh at her while eating chicken, for the working man or woman has a heart, and often we find among them the purest and truest—the most sympathetic natures.

Shall we look amongst the drones for purity and truth? We will meet with disappointment. Those who can mock at others because they are differently situated from themselves, or follow different callings, are never the refined or the cultivated. They are far from entertaining right ideas of life—its duties, aims and purposes. The truth is, the idle man or woman is a nuisance.

DR. GRISSOM

We see that Dr. Eugene Grissom attended the recent annual meeting of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane. The Detroit *Times*, in its mention of the leading members of the Association, has this to say of Dr. Grissom:

"Dr. Eugene Grissom, superintendent of the North Carolina hospital at Raleigh, is another Titan of the association. His snow-white, closely trimmed hair and beard, united with his exceedingly well knit frame (he weighs about 300 pounds) and his readiness in debate make him one of the foremost men mentally and physically in this body of specialists. He is a forcible and most imaginative speaker and uniformly secures close attention.

We will add that the Doctor was unanimously elected President of the Association. No better nor more worthy man could have been selected.

A FEW FIGURES.

In 1880 there were in the United States 4,008,907 farms, containing 539,309,179 acres of land, and valued at $10,197,096,776. The value of farm implements and machinery on these farms was $406,520,055, and the estimated value of all farm productions sold, consumed, and on hand at that time $2,213,402,564. The number of persons engaged in agriculture was 7,670,493.

The figures with respect to the manufacturing interests were as follows: Number of establishments, 253,840; number of employes, 2,738,930; total wages paid annually, $847,919,674; value of materials, $3,394,340,029; value of products, $5,369,667,706.

Diversified farming, rotation in crops, a knowledge of the soil and planting crops to which it is best adapted, with close attention and thorough cultivation, will cure hard times and fill the land with plenty.—*Bulletin.*

This is the gospel the CAROLINIAN has been preaching to, these eighteen years. Let it be put in practice and plenty, with prosperity, will surely follow.

The great wheat corner has come and gone, and about all the good it has done is the sweeping away of twenty or thirty shoddy grain establishments in Chicago and Cincinnati. When they are all swept into oblivion, legitimate trade and business will be allowed to proceed on a sound and healthy basis.

Daniel Jackson, a bachelor and one of the wealthiest citizens of Ga., left a will bequeathing seven-eights of his property to a colored woman named Eubanks, and her daughter Amanda. A fight was made on the will, the principal point made being that it was opposed to public policy to permit a white man to dispose of his property to his colored illegitimate child. The Supreme Court of the State has just decided that the negroes have the same civil rights as white people, and that the will must stand. This decision makes Amanda Eubanks the richest negro in America, with a fortune of half a million

The Only Southern Boot and Shoe Manufactory Fails at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 13.—The Hall & Ordway Manufacturiug Co., boots and shoes, failed to-day, owing to heavy losses in their business. The firm's liabilities amount to $160,000, and individual liabilities to $46,000. Total assets $200,000. This is the only shoe manufactory in the South, and was believed to be doing a good business.

LITERARY NOTICES.

The July number of LIPPINCOTT'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE is unusually given up to the brilliant young Southern writers who have recently been celebrated in *Harper's Magazine*. Julia Magruder, Amelie Rives, Thomas Nelson Page, Robert Burns Wilson and Charles Washington Coleman jr. all figure among contributors. Miss Magruder contributes the complete novel of the number "At Anchor" a bright, vivacious skeich of life on a Southwestern farm. Miss Rives has one of her wonderful short stories, "The Farrier Lass o' Piping Pebworth." Piping Pebworth, it will be remembered, was the village in which the scene of the famous "Brother to Dragons" was laid, and the new story introduces some of the former characters. In vigor, in pathos, in humor, in the rare charm of genius "The Farrier Lass" stands alone in recent magazine literature, The fourth of the series of essays on college life, by undergraduates now taking the course, deals very appropriately with the University of Virginia. There is also a bitter and amusing attack on West Point, its methods of instruction, its system of promotions, etc. "The Mistress of the White House" gives a gossipy, readable account of the most prominent ladies who have occupied the position, and concludes with a personal sketch of Mrs. Cleveland, Many new facts are given; among other things, the synopsis of a story which Mrs. Cleveland wrote for the entertainment of some fellow-travellers. "The Unpopular Kitchen" discusses the servent-girl question with some recognition of the servent girl's rights. The poetry of the number are unusually good.

Frank Leslies Sunday Magazine. For July, 1887, begins the twenty second volume, and now is a good time for new subscriptions to begin. This number contains two important historical articles, which are especially timely in view of the possible European complications. These are "Francis Joseph I, and the Austria Hungary Empire," by George Makepeace Towle, and "When Greek meets Turk" by Oscanyan. Read together they afford a clear view of Central and Southeastern European politics. Lighter articles deal with "The Misericordia" that wonderful benevolent organization of Florence; "Memory and its Cultivation," by Walter Edgar McCann, "The Ivory Carvings of the Flemish Sculptor Duquesnoy"; "Robinson Crusoe's Island" and other subjects. The two serial stories by Miss Linskill and Miss Matthews are continued, and there is a tender short story "A Woman's Jealonsy" by the late Phipip Bourke Marston, Dr. Talmage's sermon is on "Stinging Annoyances" and in the editorial department he discusses More Holidays, Danenhower, Pernicious Literature, The Blessings of Free Rum, and the Ragamuffins. Several beautiful poems, and many fine illustrations add to the interest and charm of the midsummer number of the favorite Sunday Magazine.

About Cotton.

Atlanta Constitution.

Cotton will soon begin to fruit. Heretofore it has been making weed, all the food it could get and prepare has gone in that direction. Now we wish a goodly portion of it diverted into fruit making. How is this to be done? By making the plant feel, so to speak, as if it were approaching its end. The cow pea does not fruit well, till the cool nights of autumn threatens frost. The sweet potato develops its tubers most rapidly at same time, for similar reason. Cotton must be made to realize (speaking figuratively) that rampant growth is not to continue forever—the stimulating effects of frequent workings must be gradually withdrawn from it. Later (say first of August) its head may be taken off (topped) to strengthen the impression. The instinct of preserving the race comes in—the production of seed becomes the important thing to be done. Fruiting takes the place of growth. We have spoken as if the plant had intelligence—whether it has or not, the facts are the same as if it had. Untoward influences threatening destruction, bring on fruitfulness. "Poor folks for children" is possibly an analogous case. Cotton should be worked now at gradually increasing intervals. The soil should be stirred just as lightly as possible, just enough to secure health, not enough to promote rapid growth. In a month or six weeks from this, it would be well if growth ceased entirely, and all the energy of the plant was thrown into maturing its fruit. New growth and young fruit started after the middle of August is practically lost.

City vs Country Life.

Farm Journal.

One who has tried both city and country life writes thus for our readers: "I was clerk in a bank for six years, working from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., writing almost continuously. From 4 o'clock until bed time I spent in a monotonous walk for exercise, or in solitary reading in my room, my principal chance of society being the drinking bar or billiard room, for neither of which I had a taste. To day I have worked on a farm from 5:30 in the morning to 6:30 in the evening, excepting at meal times, and at much harder work than writing, for only two thirds of the money I received as bank clerk, yet I think myself better off because I have abundant fresh air and exercise, a good appetite and better health. My acquaintances' language is not foul with oaths and obscene language, as it not seldom used to be; my income, though less than formerly, is enough to start a home with. My reading is pleasanter, because it falls in with my experience, and is likely to prove useful. Instead of having the same work day after day for years, it changes several times a day all all the year round. Instead of a dark, unventilated office, with bare walls and brown desks, I have an ever changing, beautiful country scene. I feel my powers of mind and body increasing; instead of being 'nobody,' I have a chance to become 'a man among men.' Neverless I do not say that all country boys should stick to the farm, but let them look well before they leap.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale & Retail druggist, of Rome, Ga., say: "We have been selltng Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well or give such universal satisfaction. There has been some wonderful cures effected by these remedies in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Wood & Wadsworth.

Rev. Dr J. D. Blackwell Pastor of Monumental Methodist Church at Portsmouth, Va., died on Sunday, aged 41 years.

Old Men.

Savannah News.

There are a good many old men who are still active in the affairs of the world Gladstone has passed his seventy-seventh year, and Emperor William of Germany, has celebrated his ninetieth birthday. M. Grevy the President of the French Republic is seventy six, and Von Moltke, the General of the German army, is eighty-six. There are eight editors in Boston who are past eighty, and there is a railroad president in Connecticut who is more than ninety seven, David Dudley Field, one of the most active lawyers in New York is over eighty, and Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania who is still a vigorous man, is eighty-seven.

No, it will hardly do to say that a man is old because he has lived a certain number of years. Youth, says Dr. Dunlop, is merely a relative idea and "the best summing up of the whole matter may be found in the old sayinn that a 'woman is as old as she looks and a man is as old as he feels.'"

Keeping Meat Fresh.

One can keep butter sweet a long time, even in a hot room where it is half-melted, by keeping it covered with brine made by putting into boiling water all the salt it will take up. Then let it cool and pour over the butter. Meat may be served in the same way. To be sure, it will become rather salt, but when you wish to use it, take it out of the brine the night before and lay it across two spoons or sticks to lift it somewhat from the bottom of the dish in which you wish to soak it and cover it with fresh water. The salt will then settle out of the meat and it will freshen nicely. You throw meat or fish into the bottom of a vessel and cover it with water and it will freshen very little, for the salt does not fall out, but only to the lower side. Few persons seem to understand this.

The Wonderful Healing Properties of Darbys Prophylatic Fluid in Case of Accidents, for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Wounds, Etc.

Its prompt use will invariably relieve and prevent Erysipelas, Gangrene, or Proud Flesh. Owing to the cleansing and purifying qualities of the Fluid the most obstinate Ulcers Boils, Carbuncles, and running sores are rendered pure and healthy and speedily cured, no other application being necessary.

Defining a Sleeper.

From the 'Frisco Argonaut.

A sleeper is one who sleeps. A sleeper is that in which the sleeper sleeps. A sleeper is that over which the sleeper which carries the sleeper while he sleeps runs. Therefore, while the sleeper sleeps in the sleeper the sleeper carries the sleeper over the sleeper under the sleeper, until the sleeper which carries the sleeper jumps off the sleeper, and wakes the sleeper in the sleeper by striking the sleeper under the sleeper, and there is no longer any sleeper sleeping in the sleeper on the sleeper.

How They Worry!

From the Kannsas City Journal.

It is astonishing the amount of interest taken in Mr. Blaine's movements, even when he is 3,000 miles away in a foreign country, by newspapers which insist that he has no political future, and doesn't amount to a row of beans anyway.

STATE ITEMS

Farmers' institutes have been recently held, for the first time in the history of the State, at Ashboro, High Point, Raleigh and Greensboro.

W. F. Beasley, of Laurinburg, N. C., was sentenced by Judge Clark to one month's imprisonment in the county jail and to pay a fine of $50 for his failure to put in an appearance as a witness subpœnaed in the case of the State.

The Greenville Reflector says: We are told that a negro lad, aged 17 years, and who has a 13½ inch foot and lives in Farmville township. One of his feet was measured in the store of Mr. W. W. Lang, at Farmville, and the actual measurement found to be as above stated.

Mr. Jno. E. Ray, of the Progressive Farmer, has accepted the offer made him as Principal Teacher in the Colorado Institution for the deaf, dumb and blind. He leaves about Nov. 1st. Mr. Ray's many friends will regret to have him leave the State.

The Teachers' Assembly's trip to Washington City will go by way of Raleigh, leaving Morehead City at the close of the Assembly on June 30, spending the night at the capital, thence by special chartered train to Portsmouth, Va., and up the Potomac river on the steamer George Leary to Washington.

The first instance of the use of the short, common sense form of indictment for murder, authorized by the last Legislature, was at the late session of Richmond Superior Court, in the case of State vs Martin. This short and simple form has been in use in England and in most of our States for years; but until now North Carolina has retained the well known and cumbrous indictment for murder handed down from the middle ages.

A double-headed child was born a few weeks ago near Asheville. Her parents are well known and respectable colored people. The mother is a bright mulatto—half white, one fourth African and one-fourth Indian. She is about thirty-five years of age; has been married five or six years; is the mother of two or three children, all of whom are quite perfect in their physical proportions. The child is a female, a bright mulatto, almost white in complexion. It has one well developed head, with a perfect face, rather pretty, though the hair grows on its forehead down to the eyes. The malformation; or abnormal skull, is developed out of and it quite as large as the head proper. The crown of this extraordinary cranium is quite like that of the normal skull. Both are covered with thick, black, glossy hair. The back head has no face visible, though the exterior lines of one may be faintly traced. The left cheek is quite plain to view. The rear face is evidently buried and hidden forever in the back of the front head—a sight that produces in the mind of the observer most singular sensations. The child only lived about ten days.

IN BRIEF, AND TO THE POINT.

Dyspepsia is dreadful, Disordered liver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easily put out of order.

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental worry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming this sad business and making the American people so healthy that they can enjoy their meals and be happy.

Remember:—No happiness without health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dyspeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents.

She is the Idol of My Heart.

Well, then, why don't you do something to bring back the roses to her cheeks and the light to her eyes? Don't you see she is suffering from nervous debility, the result of female weakness?

A bottle of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic will brighten those pale cheeks and send new life through that wasted form. If you love her take heed.

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STURGEON & PORPOISE.

We have a Sturgeon twine to gill with that lifts 50 pounds—*very strong*

ALSO.

Porpoise Seines, heavy twine and large mesh,

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UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA!
Chapel Hill, N. C.

The session is divided into two terms: the first beginning the last Thursday in August and ending at Christmas, the second beginning early in January and ending first Thursday in June. Tuition, $30.00 for each term. For room rent and service, $5.00 per term. Those unable to pay tuition are allowed to give their notes, secured if possible. Tuition in the Normal Course free. Post Graduate instruction also free. The Faculty is now sufficiently strong to give instruction in a wide range of studies.

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CAPTIVATING! USEFUL! Eloquent Discussions, and Diplomatic Papers on the Great Public Questions of the Past and Present, BY JAMES G. BLAINE.

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We have a Cotton Gill Net Twine of a grade that is a safe substitute for Flax; also, a higher than usual grade of 20-4 and 20-5. We are giving careful attention to the Sound Gill Net Fisheries for the ensuring year.

GLOUCESTER NET & TWINE CO.
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DARE COUNTY, N. C.
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This celebrated Summer Resort is situated on the Albemarle Sound and Atlantic Ocean. The Bathing facilities are the best and fine fishing and gunning are afforded. The HOTEL will open for the reception of visitors on

JULY 1, 1887.

The accommodations are ample and the fare first class. A good Band will furnish music for dancing.

Board, per Month $35; per Week $10; per Day $2.

Nag's Head can be reached from Norfolk by the Norfolk Southern Railroad, which connects at Elizabeth City with the elegant Steamer "Bell Haven," which will make tri-weekly trips to Nap's Head, leaving Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning on alternate days. Steamers leave Norfolk and Newberne on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Nag's Head, touching at Washington. For further information, address

A. E. JACOBS, Manager.

THE ELIZABETH CITY
NORMAL SCHOOL

will open its next session

MONDAY, JULY 11, and close FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1887

FACULTY:—Prof. J. T. Corlew, Supt. of Charlotte Training and Graded School; Prof. Henry Houck, Dept. State Supt. of Penn.; Mrs. M. O. Humphrey of the Goldsboro Graded School; S. L. Sheep, Prin. E. City Academy,

LECTURERS:—Maj. S. M. Finger, State Supt.; Dr. R. M. Saunders, of Norfolk College; Lieut. Winslow, U. S. Navy.

Other prominent gentlemen have been invited to lecture. For circular containing further particulars address any of the undersigned.

S. L. SHEEP, Supt.

HON. C. C. POOL, S. S. FOWLER, W. J. GRIFFIN, E. F. AYDLETT, FRANK VAUGHAN, Local Board of Managers.

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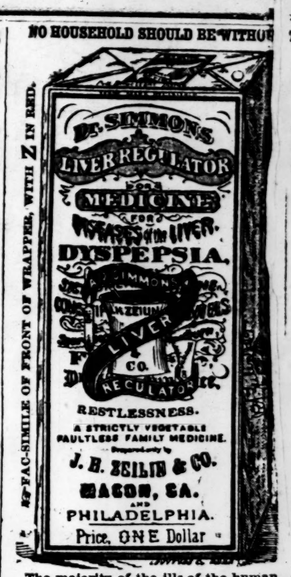

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Mr. J. B. Sherill, of Webster, N. C., who is stopping at the Albemarle House, is representing Hitchcock's New and complete Analysis of the Bible to the people. Below will be found testimonials from some of our best Divines who have examined it. Please examine for yourself when he calls on you and you will be delighted to have such a valuable book in your library.

ELIZABETH CITY, May 2, 1887,

Dr. Hitchcock's New and Complete Analysis of the Holy Bible, sent out by Mess. J. A. Wilmore & Co, New York, is a handsome volume, well printed and neatly bound. The book is sure of a wide public circulation for which it is particularly adapted. It it a very instructive work, and the veteran student and author throngs his pages with holy gems. His aim is for popular and higher education. His fitness for the work in hand will remain unchallenged. The book is represented by the courteous agent Mr. J. B Sherrill.

R. J. WALKER,
Rector Christ Church.

ELIZABETH CITY, May 2, 1887.

Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible, for which Mr. J. B. Sherrill is agent, is a most valuable book to any one who wishes to understand what the word of God teaches. I have been acquainted with the Book for several years, and have ordered a copy of the new and improved edition from Mr. Sherrill, It will be constantly on my desk for constant use. I cordially recommend the Book and hope a large number of copies will be sold in Elizabeth City, and through out the country. Be sure to examine its merits, before deciding not to purchase. If you examine, you will want it.

J. T. WHITLEY,
Pastor M. E. Church, South.

May 9, 1887.

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May 3, 1887

From Rev. George Baker, A. M., Pastor Baptist Church, Elizabeth City, N. C:

Book agents are not all to be repudiated Sometimes they are a God send to us by putting into our hands valuable books we could not otherwise secure. Hitchcock's Analysis of the Holy Bible is a book sold only by subscription. He who obtains this matchless work will secure the most valuable aid I know to the study of the scriptures. I have ordered a fine copy for my own use. Don't fail to examine the book when Mr. Sherrill calls; it will do you good,

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I have given "Hitchcock's Complete Analysis of the Holy Bible" careful examination and hereby recommend others to do likewise. When the agent, Mr. Sherrill, calls, you will do yourself a favor by allowing him to show and explain the many advantages of this splendid book It has the most helpful arrangement to profitable Bible study known to me, therefore I have ordered a copy for my own use, and heartiiy recommend it to others. It ought to be in the hands of every one who wishes Bible information.

O. C. HORTON,
Pastor of Shiloh, Ramoth Gilead and Cresswell Baptist, Churches.

May 3, 1887.

I consider "Hitchcock's Analysis of the Bible" one of the most invaluable works I know; it is simply indispensible to the profitable study of God's word. Mr. J. B. Sherrill, the agent, will visit every family, and I trust all will give it a thorough examination. To see it is to want it, I am myself a subscriber.

CHARLES C. BROTHERS,
Pastor of Hatteras Ct., N. C. Conference.

From Rev P. S. Henson D D, Pastor of 2nd Bap't Church, Chicago, Ill: This is an age prolific in critical apparatus, treatises on systematic theology, pulpit helps and Bible commentaries. I regard Dr Hitchcock's New and Complete Analysis of the Holy Bible as the best apparatus, the best systematic theology, the best pulpit help and the best Bible Commentary with which I am acquainted. I know of no finer illustration than that fine saying of Cowpers:

"God is his own interpreter
And he will make it plain,"

I am personally acquainted with the Rev. P. S Henson, D. D, and believe that his estimate of Hitchcock's Analysis is substantially correct.

J. T. WHITLEY.

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STEAM DYE WORKS.
113 MAIN ST., NORFOLK, VA.
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Gents' clothing cleansed, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Our dye is warranted not to smut or rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

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orders for 1888, at an early date, that ample time may be had to prepare the Twine, Gill Nets, Seines and Traps. We propose to give good wares, made in faithfulness, and under the rules of an honorable commerce. Upon this principle we invite the attention of the Fishermen, through their home merchants. Special attention given to Cotton Gill Nets.

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Mrs. L. G. Underwood. Prop'r.

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Mrs. UNDERWOOD spares no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for her patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

Elizabeth City, two hours ride from Norfolk, presents especial attractions for the tourist, the invalid and home seeker.

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This well-established HOTEL still offer first class accommodations of the traveling public,

FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED

Sample Room for Traveling Salesmen and Conveyances Furnished when Desired Free Hacks to all Trains and Steame
TERMS REASONABLE.
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The Stock is complete in every way, comprising of CLOTHING, DRESS GOODS, VELVETS, CASHMERES, NOTIONS, BOOTS, SHOES, etc., all of which are guaranteed at the
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New Mattings just Opening
NEW STOCK OF CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PARTIES
Hoand Shades. 2 yards long will spring roller and nicke pull, at 50 cents.
A FULL LINE OF
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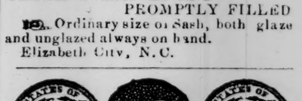
Ordinary size of Sash, both glaze and unglazed always on hand.
Elizabeth City, N. C.



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MARY ALLEN WEST, EDITOR

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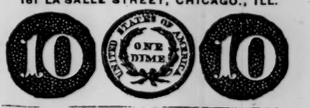

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Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.
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Makes regular connections with all the Trains and the Steamboats, promptly meeting their arrival and departure. If notified in time passengers nor baggage will be left,

HARTER'S
THE ONLY TRUE
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Will purify the BLOOD regulate the LIVER and KIDNEYS and RESTORE the HEALTH and VIGOR of YOUTH. Dyspepsia, Want of Appetite, Indigestion, Lack of Strength and Tired Feeling absolutely cured: Bones, muscles and nerves receive new force. Enlivens the mind and supplies Brain Power.
LADIES Suffering from complaints peculiar to their sex will find in DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC a safe, speedy cure. Gives a clear, healthy complexion. All attempts at counterfeiting only adds to its popularity. Do not experiment—get ORIGINAL AND BEST
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Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark — QUALITY, PURITY, NOT QUANTITY — On Every Bottle.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skin smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

MRS. ELIZABETH BAIRD, 74 Farwell Ave., Milwaukee, Wis., says under date of Dec. 20th, 1884: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and it has been more than a doctor to me, having cured me of the weakness ladies have in life. Also cured me of Liver Complaint, and now my complexion is clear and good. Has also been beneficial to my children."

MRS. LOUISA C. BRAGDON, East Lockport, N. Y., says: "I have suffered untold misery from Female Complaints, and could obtain relief from nothing except Brown's Iron Bitters."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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Mail and Express (Sound-bound) leaves Elizabeth City 12,10 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 3:40 P. M.

Elizabeth City Accomodation on Tuesday Thursday and Saturday leaves 7:15 A. M., and returning, arrives 8,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, Little, Scuppernong Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with Steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherin Rivers.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Wind-or and Jamesville.

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FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., President St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Broom St., Station; New York by Pier 8 N. R. R., Pier 27 North River; Providence and Boston by New York and New England R. R.

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UPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Oct'r 14, 1885.

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The Locks will admit 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office. The Steamers W. B. Rogers and Thomas Newtom leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., for South Mills; returning, leave South Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Surday, at 7, A. M. F. H. CAMP, Agent, Norfolk, JOHN JACOBS, Agent, South Mills.

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Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

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TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he is still a THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,
And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifles Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery.
Repairing in his line promptly done.
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HOME MADE TIN WARE.
Roofing & Guttering.
Foot of Pearl Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

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The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 29, 1887

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev R. J. Walker, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

The "Fourth!"

A royal good time.

Amusement, Patriotism and Fun!

Thomas Nixon, of Perquimans, died on Thursday last.

We call special attention to the advertisement of the University.

Mr. Jacobs informs us that there will be a good time at Nag's Head on the 4th.

The Gloucester Net & Twine Co. advertise Twine for sturgeon and porpoise.

Wm. J. Griffin esq. attended a meeting of the Shell Fish Commission, of which he is chairman, at Newberne last week.

The Methodist and Baptist Sunday Schools of Edenton came down on an excursion on Friday and held a basket pic nic at the Park. They appeared to have a good time. Our Prof. Ziegler went out the latter part of the day and discoursed some of his charming music.

A large crowd assembled at the Baptist Church on Wednesday last to witness the marriage of one of Elizabeth City's fair daughters, Miss Mary P. daughter of Mr. Samuel Williams, to Mr. C. Ross Evans, of Deep Creek, Va. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Geo. Baker. The Church was tastefully and beautifully decorated with evergreens and flowers.

We had the pleasure last week of greeting Charles Unangst esq, a former young townsman of ours in Bloomeburg, Pa., who was on a professional visit here. He now resides in the city of New York, and is the Counsel of the German-American Real Estate Title Company. He was accompained by his estimable wife who, at our old home, was one of our near neighbors. How pleasant it is to meet old friends. It revives the remembrance of "auld lang sine."

There was a fine audience at the Opera House on Monday night to witness the entertainment given for the benefit of the Reform Club, and from the lively manifestation it was enjoyed. Cammie Melick and Miss May Fowler in "Simon Simple's Courtship" and "The Man who looked like Me," did exceedingly well, and Len Chapman, as Ethopian and Clown, could not be excelled. The songs by Miss Byrd Fowler, Miss Camilla Cook, Miss Gracie Melick, Miss Annie Kramer and Miss Loumatie Guirkin elicited enthusiastic and merited applause and the gymnastic performances of George Green and Lev Guirkin equalled some of the best we ever witnessed.

We have seen a copy of *The City News Gazette* by one of "Our Boys," Master Clinton L. Cobb. It is all the work of his pencil. As we glanced over it our thoughts were taken back to our own boyhood days when we, too, got up in the same way a little sheet every week, keeping it up for quite a while. Little did we think we were laying the foundation for our life-work, but so it was. And so with our young friend. His effort shows the bent of his mind and indicates the field of labor he should prepare for. Success to you, little man!

The Court House was again crowded on Sunday afternoon at the meeting of the Temperance Reform Club. The first speaker was Wm. M. Hinton, of South Mills. The effort was a really fine one—ornate in diction, direct in argument, lucid in expression, interspersed with thrills of genuine eloquence. It made a splendid impression. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Speight, of Berkley, Va., in a speech racy, piquant, inimitable—bubbling with story, anecdote and humor. We take it his auditors never go to sleep when he occupies the pulpit or rostrum.

Come to Elizabeth City on the Fourth The corn will about all be "laid by," and the cotton will be in a condition not to damage by a day's rest from labor, so the farmer can easily spare one day for recreation, patriotism and pleasure. So, come, and bring the boys, aye, and wife and daughters, and let them with you, and you with them all have a good time. The boys will go home pleased and ready to work all the better; the wife and girls will enjoy themselves, and you, too, will be glad you came. So, we repeat, come to Elizabeth City on the Fourth. Occasions of this sort bring people together upon a basis of common interest, promote social good feelings, loosen the hide, open the pores and induce a healthy circulation. Come!

Our Young Man says it is a mistake to suppose that all wealthy and fashionable people are financially responsible.

Mrs. Grundy says it always pleases the brides to be described as "rather pretty." And aren't they?

It is the frozen truth that while there may be an over-production of fools, there is always room for more wise men.

If you want a good laugh,—ha, ha! ho, ho!! he, he!!!—you'll have the opportunity next Monday witnessing the "bag race."

The following was found in an old bachelor's note book: "It's too soon to marry when one is young, and too late when one is old. The interval may profitably be devoted to reflection."

—Reed's fine Ladies Shoes at H. Weisel's, leader of low prices.

The indications are that there will be a large crowd here on the Fourth. The programe at the Fair Grounds is so arranged as to keep up an interest all day. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents

—Beautiful Lawns and Ginghams at H Weisel's, leader of low prices.

The force of habit. How it grows, and especially when not what they should be. It was Dryden who wrote:

Ill habits gather by unseen degrees,
As brooks make rivers, rivers run to seas.

A cotemporary asks the question "What is the worst sinner, the man who can sing and won't, or the man who can't and will?" Well, we don't know, unless it is the man who whistles.

In answer to "Inquirer," we state: Unted State Senators and Representatives get $5,000 a year salary each and mileage: Cabinent officers, $8,000, and Judges of the Supreme Court, $10,000.

—H, Weisel, leader of low prices, has just returned from New York with a large New Stock of Dry Goods.

Any man can organize himself into an anti-poverty society upon this basis: 1 Industry and economy mean prosperity; and, 2, a loaf of bread is better than to loaf about the streets, waiting for something to turn up.

—Fine lot of Parasols at H. Weisel's leader of low prices

"Inquirer" asks, "Is the original Declaration of Independence still in existence? And if so, where is it, and in what condition?" It is kept in the library of the State Department in Washington under a glass case. It is written on parchment, but the writing is fading.

—Handsome Sattins at H. Weisel's leader of low prices.

Come and hear the grand old "Declaration of Independence" read once more. J. Heywood Sawyer esq, will do it in a tone all can hear, at the Grand Stand, next Monday. And, too, a good Oration may be expected from Capt. W. B. Shaw. He is one of the foremost orators in the District.

—Furniture, Children's Carriages and Trunks at P. W. Melick's. Retail, Instalment and Wholesale. Prices guaranteed, and no trickery.

The time has come when those longing for a "little more sleep" in the morning are annoyed by the buzzing, titillating fly. One of these writes thusly:

In the morning gray and early,
When a man feels mighty surly,
Comes the fly,
And it wakes him from his sleeping,
With its innocent bo-peeping,
With its buzzing and its nipping,
With its biting and its skipping,
Prevents his morning napping,
Wears him out with constant slapping;
Does the fly!

—THE HIGEA BATH HOUSE is now ready and Mr. George Twiddy will wait on anyone desiring to bathe. I would say to the ladies of Elizabeth City that it is the only advantage they have ever had where they can have a comfortable place to bathe without suits, in as deep water as they may wish, and it is perfectly private and costs but a mere trifle. only ten cents. Go and try, you will surely like it.

The following, from the Greenville *Reflector*, is appreciated. We believe the CAROLINIAN has the good wishes of all of its cotemporaries.

MAY IT DOUBLE ITS NUMBER! The Elizabeth City CAROLINIAN has entered upon its nineteenth year. While the CAROLINIAN is strongly Republican, a political principle extremely foreign to our views, it is a paper we have long liked, and one for which much prosperity is wished.

—The man that couldn't tell the difference between a mule's ears and a lemon can plainly see the advantage of buying his Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Clothing & Oil Clothing at Moses Weisel's agt, after examining his goods and learning his prices.

Those who clamor that all fiction is exaggerated; that life to-day is a hum-drum, non exciting goes on in such human being and that way tor ever greater fallacy than the there is no old proverb about truth being "stranger than fiction," are simply the people who go through life closing their eyes to everything but the commonplace and declining to see, as a very clever woman said, "that the passion flower is as real as the potato." In nearly every community, and almost continually are secret influences operating, issues at stake, scenes enacting, and events silently transpiring equalizing anything ever described by the pen of the novelist.

The "foot race" on the Fourth is going to be exciting. We hear of several who are going to show their speed.

There will be a meeting of the Stockholders of the Creecy Park Association on Monday evening next at 6 o'clock to organize the Company, adopt a new name, etc.

"Whose mule will win the ten dollars?" is the question a good many are wondering just now. Come and see. The contest will be unique, interesting and amusing.

—3 in 1—style, quality and low prices on every article, at Moses Weisel's, agt.

Mr. O. F. Baxter jr., of this county, has been appointed by the Governor a delegate to the Inter-State Farmers' Convention to be held at Atlanta, Ga. on the 16th of August.

LOCAL MENTION.

Our merchants now close early. That's right. Give the boys a chance. —One of the special attractions on the Fair Grounds next Monday will be the "Pasquotank Rifles" in full uniform, parade and drill. The "Rifles" have won laurels wherever they have been.—We had the pleasure of "sampling" a mess of green corn raised by Geo. D. Pool and must say he knows how to raise a good article. —Mr. Ed. Underwood is off on a pleasure trip to New York.—We were favored will calls on Friday from S. J. Skinner, editor, and A. H. Mitchell manager of the Edenton *Fisherman & Farmer*. Both genial gentlemen and imbued with the true spirit of progress.—Prof. Ziegler's Band, and there is none better in the State, will furnish the music on the Fair Grounds on the Fourth.—K. R. Pendleton esq., who was one of the managers of the Sunday School excursion from Edenton on Friday, called and paid his respects. Always glad to see our friends.—The neat new buildings of Dr. J. E. Wood, Mr. Geo. E. Broderic and Mr. Alex. Wadsworth make a decided improvement in the appearance of Church street.—Our friend J. T. Stacey, of Edenton, gave us a call the other day. Always welcome.—Dr. Dobson, we are glad to be able to announce, is now on the way to recovery. He has been a very sick man. —Willie G. Underwood returned from Swathmore, a graduate in the Scientific and Engineering Department of the College. His title is B. S.—A cover is being put on the Grand Stand at the Fair Grounds.—Still more new buildings going up in different parts of the city.—The Misses Cobb, daughters of the late K. R. Cobb, of Norfolk, are visiting their grandmother Mrs. Emma Cobb. —The street force is now at work, and doing good work, too.—There will be a "Social" by the members of St. Katherine's Guild, at the Guild House, this evening; the object to raise money to repair the fence around the Church and Rectory. Only 10 cents.—Col. B. S. Pardee, of New Haven, Ct., called on Saturday. He had been on a trip to Roanoke Island.—Holy Communion at Christ's Church next Sunday.—Mrs Susan, wife of the mute shoemaker J. C. Lane, died yesterday, aged 23 years.—Remember, the Normal School opens here on July 11.

TEMPERANCE.

It will not be disputed that the temperance cause is to-day a hundred fold stronger than it has been at any time within the last twenty years.

If a man spends 20 cents a day for whiskey and 25 cents for cigars, how much will both cost him in 12 years? How many acres of land at $40 per acre could he have purchased with the money?

And if a loss of revenue should accrue to the United States from a diminished consumption of ardent spirits, she will be the gainer of a thousand-fold in the health, wealth and happiness of the people.—Justice Greer.

The world is full of suffering; but my deepest pity is reserved for womanhood realizing the dreadful fate of the victim of the Tuscan tyrant—a loving, sensitive and delicate life fastened to the rolling death of drunkenness.—Jonn G. Whittier.

Mr. Blaine and the Mugwump Press.

From the Rochester Post-Express.

Where Blaine is concerned the Mugwump press has no moral sense; and the right or wrong of every act shifts as he does it or omits to do it. Their attitude to him is like that of the toper to his wife: "If my wife is sitting up when I go home I'll lick her for burning candlelight; if she isn't sitting up I'll lick her for showing disrepect to me by going to bed! I'll lick her anyway!"

Greatly Excited.

Not a few of the citizens of Elizabeth City have recently become greatly excited over the astoundidg facts, that several of their friends who had been pronounced by their physicians as incurable and beyond all hope—suffering with that dreaded monster Consumption—have been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only remedy that does positively cure all throat and lung disease, Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis. Trial bottle free at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store. Large bottles $1.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay, quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect srefaction or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

Original contributions solicited for this column. Answers must accompany and puzzles.

The Band of Hope went forth on a picnic Saturday 25 inst. The day was perfect as Tenneyson leads us to expect of a "day in June," and in "Dixie's land." The children assembled at the Union Chapel, and marched in procession to the beautiful grounds of the City Park. They entered the gates singing "Temperance Boys and Girls are We," and a lovely sight it was to look upon, while the heart was touched by the spirited anthem sung with a true hearted ring to the words.

A melodeon had been sent out to the Pavilion by Mrs. Zimmerman, and a programme prepared for the benefit of the little ones, and also to help in restraining any unruly spirit. Mrs. Emma G. Thompson, the talented music teacher of the Academy kindly opened the exercises by playing the accompainment to the Marching song. After this it was thought best to let the children wander about at their own sweet will. Swings, hammocks, and croquet, now set everybody busy about "having a good time," and they certainly had it without any doubt

The picnic was a grand success. Every body present thought so before dinner came off; and *after* dinner when the fat chicken, nice jellies, sweet home made bread, delicious cakes and pie had been duly discussed, and approved of, we longed for a new set of adjectives to describe the satisfaction prevailing. We don't need a cooking school here—that's one conclusion. At least we can do all the teaching, if we ever do have one! (This "we" on behalf of the mothers and members of our W. C. T. U.

We have the very nicest place for a picnic ever made, or invented! How lovely is the river just in sight! And the little islands with bright green rice in luxuriant growth. How delightful to see the white water lilies growing almost in reach from the shady banks. The grand old trees, and the ground all strewn with pine needles, and the pretty wild flowers growing near. the view of cultivated acres on one side, and the river on the other, the sweet salt breeze from Pasquotank Sound,—oh! as Mahomet said of Damascus, "It is too delicious!"

The sons of Japhet are the dwellers of the city. To the children of Shem and Ham belong the tent and the shady grove, but the universal tie of a common origin sometimes asserts itself. We return in heart to the tent of Abraham. We play the whole day through, without a thought of the morrow—and it is well—to morrow we will take up our tasks again, and with renewed energy bend to our daily tasks.

Among prominent people present we noticed Mrs. Judge Brooks, Mrs. Emma Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W Cobb, Mr. L. Chapman, and family, Mr. Jones, and others. Thanks are due to Mrs. Mollie Fearing for some rare flowers, among them the double larkspur, a special favorite. Also to Mrs. A. L. Pendleton for beautiful boquet. The language of flowers, like all other living tongues, is found to vary in various places, but one sweet speech they have, like the glance of the human eye, always the same, they convey to the recipient the existence of a kindly sentiment on the part of the giver. Dear friends your kindness is warmly appreciated.

Queen Victoria's jubilee is over. It really was "none of our funeral," but some people afflicted with Anglomania joined with some English residents of Boston to jubilate there. The same spirit that prompted the British heart to write "Yankee Doodle" prompted these foreigners to hire Fanneuil Hall for their banquet. Public indignation was aroused. The evening before the Jubilee a mass meeting of ten thousand persons met and protested against the desecration of the Cradle of Liberty.

The Boston Pilot of June 25th has a remarkable letter written by a "Boston Boy" which we wish we had space to reproduce. The Boys of Boston are true to their traditiont. In 1775 they commanded the respect of the British general, and the same spirit rules them still.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF JUNE 22

To Enigma by E. M.—The abeth City Fair. To Charade by Rex.—Fandan-go. To Decapitations by M.—No. 1. M-arton. No. 2. W-hale. No. 3. K-night. To Cross Word Enigma, (Selected) Robin.

ENIGMA.
By E. M.

I am composed of 22 letters.
My 16 18 19 20 6 8 horses do successfully.
My 13 3 15 16 8 18 should be controlled,
My 12 11 22 an enemy.
My 4 19 1 19 20 everybody's enemy.
My 6 2 8 9 10 a game which has been designated "royal,"
My 4 5 16 17 necessary in a theatre but he gets laughed at all the same.
My 12 18 11 10 1 very welcome sometimes
My 22 21 7 8 2 11 15 11 a celebrated painting, and the words of Pilate.
My whole is my heartfelt wish.

CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.
By Rex. Fort Wayne, Ind.

In gil but not in boy;
In fun but not in joy;
In stand but not in walk;
In speak but not in talk;
In morning not in night;
In prize but not in fight;
In eat but not in drink;
In beaver not in mink;
In fear but not in fright;
In flying not in flight;
In coal but not in wood,
In mean but not in good:
My whole we all should shun.

DECAPITATIONS.
By M.

No 1. Behead the first requisite of a winter's day, and leave a bad temper.
No 2. Behead what the wind does and leave what is not high;
No 3. Behead a fish and leave an exclamation.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphat powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co, 106 Wall Street, New York.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CURES CANCER.

Interesting treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free to all who apply. It should be read by everybody. Address,
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.

SCIRRHUS CANCER.

The untold benefit I have received from the use of S. S. S. leads me to acknowledge its virtues and recommend it to all who are suffering with humors. A year ago this July I wrote to the company in Atlanta, Ga., concerning a cancer that had troubled me two or three years past, but which had been increasing in size and redness quite rapidly for three months preceding that letter. I had heard of the wonderful cures of Swift's Specific, and resolved to try it. I commenced taking it in April, 1884. My general health was much improved, yet the cancer, which was in my breast, continued to grow slowly, but surely. When I wrote in July last I received a treatise on blood and skin diseases, with advice to keep up the S. S. S. I did so. The bunch grew, and became quite heavy, also very dark and angry looking, until the middle of December, when I felt that I must either have it out out or die. But, contrary to all expectations, it commenced to ooze a little bloody substance, and in a week it seemed to break, making a large opening and discharging quantities of almost black, thick blood. It continued to discharge less and less, healing around the edges, until February, when it was entirely healed up and well. I took twenty-six bottles of the S. S. S., and feel that I owe my life to its virtues. My case is a wonder and a miracle to all in and about this community. I wish I could tell everybody of the benefits I have received, and induce all who suffer from cancer to use Swift's Specific. I am twenty-five years old, and my health is so improved that I feel better than I have for years.
BETSY WOOD, Cochesett, Plymouth Co., Mass.
July 13, 1885.

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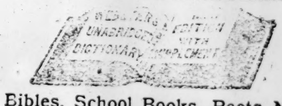

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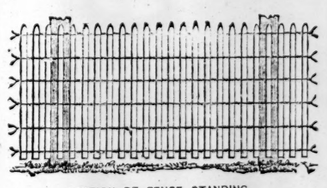
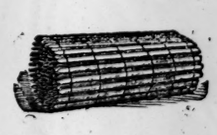


SECTION OF FENCE STANDING.



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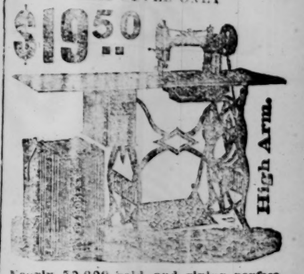

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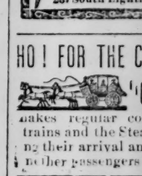

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FATAL FIRE DAMP.

Four Men Killed and Others Injured by an Explosion.

Terrible Consequences of a Coal Miner's Carelessness.

A terrible disaster occurred in No. 4 slope of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke, Penn., Thursday morning, by which four men were instantly killed and three others injured, two of them fatally.

The men had just gone to work when the explosion took place. One miner entered an abandoned chamber with a naked light. Considerable gas had generated in this chamber, and it was marked by the fire boss: "Danger, do not Enter." The man who entered failed to see the danger signal, and as soon as he went into the chamber and his light came in contact with the gas, a terrible explosion followed which shook the whole mine. The force of the explosion was so great that it shattered a pillar of coal sixteen feet in circumference. The men who were nearest the scene of the explosion were thrown violently against the gangways, and two of them were crushed into a shapeless mass. The third man was burned so terribly by the gas that the flesh peeled from his bones.

The sufferings of the injured men were also intense. Some of them asked to be shot to secure relief from their agony. The dead and injured were taken out of the mine as soon as possible. At the head of the slope a great crowd of people had gathered and the excitement was intense, as it was first rumored that a second disaster, similar to that of December, 1885, had taken place, by which twenty-two men lost their lives. When the mangled victims were carried to the surface, the heart-rending cries of the relatives and friends were pitable in the extreme. They rushed forward and embraced the coal-black and shattered forms of their dear ones. On account of the disaster all the mines in town stopped work.

The list of those killed is as follows: John McManaman, age thirty, married, leaves three children; James Kelly, age twenty-five, single; Lotzi Worbina, single; Bernard Lefishifsky, door-tender, died at 10:30 A. M. Another one of the injured men, Joseph Leffishifsky was not expected to live until evening. Superintendent Morgan says he believes the gas was set on fire by a powder explosion, basing his supposition on the fact that two kegs of powder are missing.

LATER NEWS.

THE first surprise in Jacob Sharp's trial was the appearance on the witness stand of W. H. Miller, one of the New York Aldermen of 1884, under indictment. Miller testified for the people, and told how he had received $5,000 from "Boodle" Alderman De Lacy, now in Canada, but had suspected the source, and returned the money to De Lacy. Other evidence was also given tending to show Sharp's intimacy with the "Boodle" Alderman.

THE Army of the Potomac Veterans have been holding their annual reunion at Saratoga. Resolutions were presented by General D. E. Sickles and adopted that the next annual meeting be held at Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1888, and that the survivors of the Army of Northern Virginia be invited to meet with the society. General J. C. Robinson, of New York, was elected president and an oration delivered by Chauncey M. Depew.

LATER developements in the failure of the Fidelity National Bank at Cincinnati show that its losses will reach $6,000,000, see other its depositors may get nothing. Bank's suspension concerns dragged down by the $4,000,000 sion will lose from $2,000 used by three more. Great fraud on in using its funds officers of the Chicago wheat market. to "corner" th destroyed large chemical

AN ex-Manchester, England, and partly workshed adjoining houses. Many persons are injured.

AT the children's festival held in Hyde Park, London, in honor of the Queen's Jubilee, 30,000 little ones were present. Queen Victoria, the Prince and Princess of Wales greeted the children from a platform.

AMONG the many Jubilee presents received by Queen Victoria was one of $37,000 subscribed by 3,000,000 women.

MOSES J. SPEIGHTS, a fifteen-year-old inmate of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents on Randall's Island at New York killed Watchman Cole with a baseball bat in an unsuccessful attempt to escape.

A FREIGHT train of eighteen cars was wrecked near Sedalia, Mo. Loss, 50,000.

JOHN R. BUCHTEL, the founder of Buchtel College, Akron, Ohio, has just given $175,000 to the college. His total gifts to the college are $400,000

THE estimated increase of the population of the United States by immigration alone during the fiscal year ending June 30, is more than 500,000. The aggregate population is put at nearly 62,000,000.

THE President has appointed James Sheakley, of Greenville, Penn., to be Commissioner for the District of Alaska, to live at Wrangel.

BY the wrecking of a train in New South Wales seven passengers were killed and forty injured.

KING OTTO, of Bavaria, has been officially declared to be insane.

THE Mayor of Cork has been removed because he hoisted a black flag on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, and because he has favored the Irish Nationalists.

CONSUL-GENERAL WALLER, of the United States, presided at a Jubilee banquet given by the foreign Consuls in London. Two hundred persons were present, including the representatives of forty nations.

A TERRIBLE TUMBLE.

An Immense Balloon Falls Over Two Miles Like a Shot.

An immense balloon which left St. Louis a few days ago in charge of Aeronaut Moore had a short but eventful journey. The great air ship attained a height of 16,000 feet above the surface of the earth, according to the instruments of the United States Signal Service. This is the highest on record in America. At this point the thermometer marked 37 degrees Fahrenheit. It seemed very cold, coming from a heat of 95 degrees in the shade an hour before. The air ship left the earth as if reluctant to depart. At once on its voyage it gained speed rapidly and was quickly among the clouds. Moore hurt his hand badly just as they were ascending, and the loss of blood rendered him senseless. One of the party relates these incidents:

"Professor Hazen, of the signal service, sings out: 'We're going too fast.' There is much excitement, but it calms in a minute, for the instrument records a falling. Again the signal officer gives a warning. 'We are falling dreadfully,' and tosses out a handful of circulars. They shoot upward. Moore, half aroused, realized the peril and calls all hands to drop ballast. The sand falls scarcely faster than the car, and the earth seems to fly upward; rivers, fields, houses spread out as a vast map, growing terribly each minute. Moore sings out: "Something wrong, boys; if we don't stop her, we are lost;" 1,000 feet from the earth, and still tumbling madly; 700, and the drag rope touches earth; 500, and the check is perceptible. At 400 the balloon skims along, falling no more; the 300 feet of drag rope resting on the earth gave the relief. More ballast was thrown out, and the air ship again ascended, this time to 6,000 feet. The aeronaut then noticed that the bag was sagging, and announced that a landing must be made. When within a few hundred feet of land the drag rope skimmed along the ...h, making a trail for four miles, and in its ...ake followed a crowd of natives. Several times they caught the rope and were hurled roughly to the ground.

"At August Palm's farm, seven miles from Centralia, Ill., his sturdy wife gave the drag rope a half dozen turns around an apple tree and brought the monster up with a jerk. The wind caught the folds of the balloon and it soared like a kite. For an hour the farmers tugged at the rope, and finally brought the party to the ground. When the aeronaut pulled the rip cord to his amazement he found it already loose, and this was the cause of the fearful fall, so nearly disastrous to the occupants of the air ship. The carrier pigeons that were released from the balloon at 2,000 feet altitude appeared at their homes. The balloon was brought back to St. Louis, and arrangements made for another ascent.

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

EX-PRESIDENT MARK HOPKINS, of Williams College, died at Williamstown, Mass., a few days since, aged eighty-five years.

REV. DR. ROSWELL HITCHCOCK, President of Union Theological Seminary of New York, is dead in his seventy-first year.

THE Rhode Island Legislature adjourned without accomplishing any business because of the political deadlock.

MRS. CLEVELAND, the President's wife, has been revisiting Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., of which she is a graduate.

AN Elmira (N. Y.) dispatch says that "Dr. R. N. Mills, who had a power of attorney from Francis Patterson, the blind man who received a week ago $13,300 pension money from the United States government, the largest ever granted, has disappeared, and about $8,000 of the old man's money is also missing. Evidence is accumulating to show that Mills obtained the pension by bogus affidavits and has defrauded the government."

ROBERT E. LEE Camp of Virginia Veterans received many attentions during their recent visit to Boston. At a banquet given in their honor in Faneuil Hall addresses were made by Governor Ames, Senator Hoar, ex-Congressman Goode, of Virginia, and others.

REV. FATHER MICHAEL, principal of a Catholic College, was struck by a train and killed at Olean, N. Y.

JOHN ENGBERG, a young printer of Brooklyn, N. Y., wound up a protracted spree by shooting his widowed mother and then himself, both wounds being fatal. He expressed great satisfaction at having committed the unnatural crime.

CHARLES ALDEN, seventy years old, the inventor of milk-condensing, fruit-evaporating and other processes, committed suicide at Randolph, Mass., by shooting himself. He was temporarily insane.

FIVE men were buried under a sand bank at Erie, Penn. Two were killed.

A STROKE of lightning fatally injured two gypsy girls while sitting under a tree at Reading, Penn.

A FAMILY of five persons was made ill at Philadelphia by eating canned salmon, and alarming revelations have been made in connection with deleterious ingredients used by bakers and confectioners in that city, from which several deaths have recently occurred.

BY the upsetting of the barge P. H Walter on Lake Erie during a cyclone eight persons lost their lives.

DANIEL Pratt, a crank, known all over the country by the title, "The Great American Traveler," of which he was very proud, died a few days since in a Boston hospital. He had led a wandering life for many years.

IT took a large police force to quell a disturbance around Faneuil Hall, Boston, in which British Americans were holding a jubilee banquet against the protests of Irish-Americans. Permission to use the hall had been granted by the Board of Aldermen.

FIVE men were fatally injured by an explosion of fire damp in a Scranton colliery.

BRITISH-BORN residents of New York celebrated Queen Victoria's Jubilee by speeches and music in the Metropolitan Opera House and fireworks on Staten Island. Irishmen and women opposed to the Jubilee held a crowded meeting in Cooper Union "to commemorate the dead of the Irish race who have perished on the scaffold and in the Irish dungeon, and by famine and eviction during the fifty years of Victoria's misrule."

South and West.

A TORNADO at Grand Fork ... thirteen more, four persons, seriously in...e buildings. In and demolished twenty-ten business houses East Grand Forks ... were destroyed.

THREE mask ... men heavily armed stopped ... runs from Ballwin to Barrelta, Mo., ... has nearly wiped out the business ... of Washburn, Ill. Seventeen houses ... burned. The losses will aggregate $700,000.

HEMMING, one of the railroad strikers who fired upon the train at Fort Worth, Texas, last summer, has been found guilty of murder.

A LADY of Portsmouth, Va., was gored to death by the same bull which killed her husband a year ago.

THE Fidelity National Bank, one of Cincinnati's most solid financial institutions, closed its doors because it was $1,300,000 short, the money having been used by three of its officers to carry on the late Chicago wheat deal. Vice-President Harper, Cashier Baldwin and Assistant Cashier Hopkins were arrested for fraudulently using the bank's funds.

Washington.

THE President's next trip with Mrs. Cleveland will probably be to the mountains of Virginia, where they will spend Mrs. Cleveland's twenty-third birthday, July 21.

The President has appointed the following postmasters: Edward A. Preuss at Los Angeles, Cal.; Willis U. Masters at Pasadena, Cal.; John H. Steubenranch at Pella, Iowa; James H. Freeman at Franklin, Mass.; James M. Nickall at Hannibal, Mo.

Foreign.

JAMES G. BLAINE and the members of his family who accompany him on his trip to Europe have reached London.

WHILE a party of 250 pilgrims were crossing the Danube River near Paks, in Austria, the boat on which they were making the passage was caught in a hurricane and capsized. Only a few of the party were saved.

FIVE Alsatians charged with treason against Germany have been sentenced in Leipsic to various terms of imprisonment ranging from one to two years.

THE floods in Hungary are subsiding. Fifteen hundred farmers are ruined, and the total damage is estimated at $5,000,000. Great distress prevails among the residents of the inundated district.

AT Matterdorf, Hungary, a body of gendarmerie was attacked by Croatian electors, during an election, and the gendarmes, firing upon the mob, shot five dead.

QUEEN VITORIA granted United States Minister Phelps a private audience for the purpose of allowing him to present President Cleveland's jubilee congratulations. The Queen returned warmest thanks for the President's good wishes.

A MOB fired the Jewish quarter in the town of Dunaszerdately, Hungary, causing great suffering and misery.

THE British Minister gave a dinner to the Diplomatic Corps on Tuesday in honor of the Queen's Jubilee.

MANY LIVES LOST.

A Steamer on Lake Michigan Destroyed by Fire.

The steamer Champlain, of the Northern Michigan line, was burned Thursday night, off Charlevoix. The Champlain left Chicago for the north on Tuesday night at 9 o'clock. She was bound for Cheboygan. Most of the passengers on the ill-fated propeller got on before she arrived at Milwaukee, and most of the freight came from Chicago. The boat left Milwaukee between 9 and 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Between Norwood and Charlevoix, at the mouth of the Grand Traverse bay, when the boat was running ten miles an hour, flames shot up from beneath the engine, driving the engineer from his post with his clothes on fire. He ran to the hurricane deck, plunged into a tank and then returned to his work, but was too late to stop his engine or connect the hose. The sleeping passengers were aroused. When life-preservers had been fastened on all, they gathered on the forward deck. Two life-boats and life-rafts were lowered, but the steamer was running so fast that they got away. In ten minutes from the time the boat caught fire the passengers were all compelled to jump into the lake. The steward stated that there were fifty-seven persons on board, including the crew. About twenty-two persons lost their lives.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

THERE is in Florida a county composed entirely of islands.

AMERICAN oysters are now sold in London at a shilling (25 cents) a dozen.

IT is estimated that there are 125,000 old soldiers in the State of Kansas.

A NEW Mammoth cave is said to have been discovered near Eminence, Ky.

THE Government still owns 39,000,000 acres of unsurveyed land in Nevada.

THERE have been nine murders committed by women in the last five months.

PENNSYLVANIA has 8,776 Sunday-schools; Ohio 6,751, and New York only 6,584.

THE lower Danube, which has hitherto been without that fish, has been stocked with 500,000 eels.

THE Corean Government is adopting western ideas, and has contracted for three iron steamers.

THE décrease of the national debt for the fiscal year ending June is expected to be about $100,000,000.

A YOUNG lady killed by lightning at Blue Springs, Neb., recently, was sitting on a spring lounge with her lover. The lover escaped uninjured.

Two colored women fought a duel with razors over a sweetheart recently in Columbia, South Carolina. Both received serious and perhaps fatal wounds.

FIFTY YEARS A QUEEN.

Victoria's Jubilee Celebrated With Great Pomp.

More Than a Million Spectators of the Pageant in London.

Queen Victoria's completion of the fiftieth year of her ascension to the British throne was made on Tuesday the occasion of a celebration such as has never before been witnessed in London. More than a million people viewed the gorgeous pageant, and Kings, Queens, Princes and Princesses were as thick in London as flies around a molasses barrel. From the London dispatches to the New York papers we make up the following vivid account of the procession and exercises in Westminster Abbey:

Jubilee Day dawned in London unusually bright and clear. The sun shone brightly and a cool breeze tempered its rays. The city presents a sight such as never met the eye of any man in the present generation of Londoners. The crowds were unparalleled. All night long hundreds of thousands of people, who, by reason of the crowding of the ho-

QUEEN VICTORIA AT EIGHTEEN.

tels and lodging houses, had nowhere to lay their heads, tramped in endless procession through the streets. Others, armed with camp stools and lunch baskets, betook themselves to out-of-the-way places and prepared to make the best of it until morning dawned.

At an early hour the police details were trebled in strength, and Westminster Abbey, which had been closely guarded during the night, was surrounded by the police and military, who kept the crowd at a respectful distance.

From early in the evening until daybreak carriages and equipages of every description, crowded with occupants, were driven toward the West End. At 5 o'clock, A. M., every point of vantage from which to obtain a view of the royal procession was occupied, and at 9 o'clock the crowd along the line of march was one compact mass of people.

The line of the procession to Westminster Abbey was as follows: From Buckingham Palace to Constitution Hill, Piccadilly, to Regent street; to Waterloo place; to Pall Mall, to East Cockspur street, to Northumberland avenue, to the Thames Embankment, to Bridge street, and thence to the Abbey.

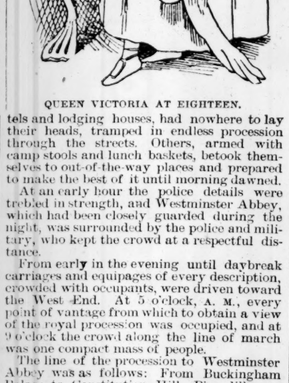
The March to Westminster Abbey.

The line of route was kept by nearly 10,000 troops, representing all branches of the service, and in addition 600 boys from the naval training ship. The latter were drawn up at the base of the Nelson Monument. The police force was very large, and was under the direct command of Sir Charles Warren. The military force was under the command of General Gipps and Colonel Stirling, of the Cold Stream Guards.

The first part of the royal procession started shortly after ten o'clock and was composed of the Indian Princes and minor German Princes. They were enthusiastically cheered as they emerged from the palace gates, and the plaudits were taken up and carried along the crowds that lined the route until the royal party had disappeared within the spacious recesses of the Abbey.

At fifteen minutes to eleven the second royal procession started. In this procession were the Kings of Denmark, Belgium, Saxony and Greece, the Crown Princes of Austria, and Portugal, the Queen of the Belgians, the Crown Princess of Austria, the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg and others of the royalty. The Queen's cortege came last.

The first of the royal procession was composed of the Indian Princes and a few minor German princes. Punctually at 11:15, A. M., the Queen, in an open carriage, emerged from the palace gates. At sight of her thou-



QUEEN VICTORIA AT SIXTY-EIGHT.

sands of voices were lifted up in cheers, the applause being accompanied by the music of many military bands stationed in front of the palace.

The Queen did not wear her state robes, but was dressed in black. Her carriage was drawn by eight ponies. Her sons, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Connaught, her sons-in-law, the Crown Prince Imperial of Germany, the Marquis of Lorne, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, and her grandsons, Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, Prince Alfred of Edinburgh, and Prince William of Prussia—all rode in full uniform beside the Queen's coach as a body guard. When the people at the palace gates had shouted themselves hoarse cheering for the Queen, they continued to cry out: "Long life to the Prince and Princess of Wales."

The Queen rode facing the horses and sat alone. The Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria, the Queen's eldest child and wife of the Crown Prince of Germany, occupied the other seat sitting opposite her Majesty.

All along the route as the carriage bearing the Queen came in sight the cheering started up afresh, and when she had proceeded a short distance the cheering had become a mighty roar, which seemed steadily to increase in volume, and eventually to be continuous and mighty. The enthusiasm of the people appeared absolutely boundless. The Queen was manifestly delighted. Her face wore a constant smile; she bowed and thanked the people, and whenever on the way she recognized any person she fairly beamed with joy. Over her black costume the Queen wore a white lace gown. Her bonnet was of white netting or lace, with an inwrought coronet of diamonds. The Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief, rode close to the Queen all along the journey both ways. The procession was closed by parties of Life Guards and Indian troops.

When the procession passed along Piccadilly and turned down by Waterloo Place into Trafalgar Square the cheers of the vast crowds then in sight of the Queen and covering the pavement, stands, windows, roofs, and everything in sight capable of holding a human being, were so long, loud, and overpowering as to be absolutely exciting. The Queen was thrilled. It was while passing through this vast multitude that the extreme popularity of the arrangement of the Queen's personal escort was made most manifest. The sons, the sons-in-law, and the grandsons were all cheered by the people. Prince Frederick William, the German Crown Prince, in his white uniform, was easily recognized by the populace, and he was applauded by Englishmen as he never has yet been in his own country.

At Westminster Abbey.

At the central door of the Westminster Abbey the ladies and officers of the Queen's household awaited the arrival of the royal party. As its members descended from their carriages, the ladies and officers advanced to meet the Queen. The officiating clergy were assembled in the nave of the Abbey. When the Queen appeared at the foot of the steps, the clergymen formed a procession, headed by the minor canons and the canon residentiary. Then came the Bishop of London, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York and the Dean of Westminster. The heralds and the members of the royal household followed, preceding the royal princes and relatives of her Majesty, who walked three abreast, the two lines nearest the Queen being composed of the Prince of Wales and the Dukes of Connaught and Edinburgh and Prince Christian. Crown Prince Frederick William, and the Grand Duke of Hesse. The Queen then came. She was immediately followed by the Master of Horse and the Mistress of the Robes, the Princesses coming in pairs.

Prince Alfred of Edinburgh and the women of the bedchamber and ladies in waiting and others closed the procession, with the Captains of the Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Yeomen of the Guard, whose corps was posted at different points in the Abbey. As the procession filed up the aisle Dr. Bridge played the march by Handel, and the royal family slowly took their seats on the dais, the Queen occupying the coronation chair, over the back of which drooped the regal robes of state, which the Queen presently assumed with the assistance of the Mistress of the Robes.

The Abbey was now a blaze of magnificence. On the right of the royal dais the Lord Chancellor, in his magnificent robes of state and flowing wig, a mass of velvet and ermine, was seated. Behind him sat five hundred peers of the realm and their peeresses, attired in costumes of rich velvet and sumptuous silks. Behind these sat the Lord-Lieutenants, heavy with their robes and insignia of office, and the diplomats, whose bosoms were covered with decorations. On the left, and facing the Lord Chancellor, was the Speaker of the House of Commons, also wearing his robes of office, with the golden mace before him. Behind him were the members of the House of Commons and their wives, all richly arrayed. So, on either side of her, the Queen's eyes fell upon two brilliant masses splendid in colors and dazzling with jewels.

The galleries were crowded with a black mass of clergymen. Down the nave the eye was greeted with a bright array of military and naval uniforms, and the dazzling Oriental costumes of the Indian Rajahs, sparkling with precious stones.

The scene was of more than regal splendor, and I must have reminded the Queen of the lavish display of grandeur which signalized her coronation. Court officials who have seen both say to-day's spectacle far exceeded that of the coronation in magnificence. Among the notables who could be seen from the press gallery were Baron Salisbury, wearing the Order of the Garter; Lord Cranbrook, Mr. Gladstone, in court uniform, with Mrs. Gladstone; James Russell Lowell, and Mr. Blaine. In the gallery everlooking the dais Queen Kapiolani and Princess Liliuokalani, in rich golden robes, were seated in the sacrarium. Among the royalties who watched the Queen's arrival were the blind King of Saxony, who was led to a seat in the choir near the dais, beside whom sat the Queen of the Belgians and Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria.

A fanfare of silver trumpets announced the Queen's arrival. Another fanfare intimated that she had taken her seat in the coronation chair. Outside there had been heard a continuous roll of cannon salutes, and pealing of bells, all mingling with the thunderous acclamations of the people. But a sudden hush fell everywhere when the Queen, seated, took the prayer book in her hand and bowed her head for a short inferval in silent prayer. The service then commenced. The Canon intoning and the choir responding, with an appeal to Almighty God in the Queen's behalf. This was followed by the singing of a "Te Deum" to a setting by the Prince Consort, which was grandly effective. After the Lord's Prayer, the Archbishop of Canterbury, stepping to the front of the communion table, read the three special prayers prepared for the occasion. During the reading of the prayers the foreign princes and princesses knelt, while the members of the English royal family, following the national custom, simply inclined forward. The psalm chosen was the twentieth — "The Lord hear thee in the day of trouble." Then Dean of Westminster next read the lesson for the day (First Peter, chapter 2). Then followed the anthem, "Blessed be the Lord thy God, who hath delighted in thee," written especially for the jubilee. In the middle of the anthem was inserted by request of the Queen, the chorale "Gotha," composed by her husband, Prince Albert. The remainder of the service was conducted by the Archbishop of Cantebury. The final organ solo was prolonged to enable the congregation to join in the prayer. Before the cessation of the strains the ceremony ended.

The Queen, rising from the coronation chair, signaled to the heir apparent to approach her. The Prince of Wales immediately stepped to her Majesty's side, and, making a low obeisance, kissed her hands. The Queen kissed her son on the cheek before permitting him to depart.

The Crown Prince of Germany next approached and kissed her Majesty's hand, an example which was followed by every other prince in the train. In each case her Majesty returned the salute with a motherly kiss on the cheek or forehead. The princesses on the left of the Queen, headed by the Crown Princess of Germany and the Princess of Wales, then went through a similar ceremony. The salutation of the first-named lady was remarkable for its warmth and heartiness, and the more remarkable in the fact that just as her Royal Highness was about to retard her Majesty called her back and kissed her a second time. Then her Majesty intimated to the Lord Chamberlain that she was ready, and the return journey was commenced, the organist playing the March of the Priests in "Athalie" as the procession, in the same order as at the commencement of the proceedings, left the sacred edifice.

The Queen left the Abbey, leaning on the arm of the Lord Chamberlain. The procession, which came by the Thames Embankment, returned via Whitehall, passing the War, Admiralty, and other State departments, which were decorated with flags and festoons all along their fronts. The return was made amid a prolonged and unbroken succession of popular acclamations, the Queen responding by bowing to the right and left. The procession reached Buckingham Palace shortly after 3 o'clock, and five minutes later her Majesty passed into the palace amid the most tumultuous cheering with her escort of Generals on either side. The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, who had hurried to the palace by a shorter way from the Abbey, were present to receive her.

Incidents of the Day.

Other Americans present at the service in the Abbey were United States Ministers Phelps and Lawton, Semtors McPherson and Hale, Congressman Perry Belmont, ex-Governor English, of Connecticut, and others.

Mr. Phelps drove to Westminister Abbey in a landau. His black coat was in conspicuous contrast with the brilliant uniforms of his brother diplomats.

The Queen's dress was not striking. Across her breast she wore the broad blue ribbon of the Garter. The only other decoration she wore was that of the Order of Coburg-Gotha.

The most conspicuous figure in the procession was the German Crown Prince, whose magnificent physique, set off by a snow-white uniform, shone conspicuously among the princely throng.

A reception and banquet were given at the palace at night, the guests being limited to members of royal families and diplomats. Mr. Phelps was present.

The police reports show that fifty persons were admitted to Charing Cross Hospital during the day. The majority of them had fainted in consequence of the great rush. One man was killed by a horse. Several patients were also admitted to Westminster Hospital who were suffering from prostration caused by the heat, crowding and excitement.

The horse ridden by the Marquis of Lorne was restive while the procession was moving along and threw the Marquis. He managed to alight unhurt.

At 10 P. M. beacon fires were lighted simultaneously on all the principal peaks from Cornwall to the remotest part of Caithness, forming a connected chain of signals over the whole country.

In all the European capitals there was a great rejoicing over the Queen's jubilee day.

The jubilee illuminations at night were splendid, and were viewed by immense crowds.

FALLING TREES.

Three Persons Killed in Delaware and Three in Texas.

During a heavy gale a big tree fell against two frame houses near Wilmington, Del., crushing them into fragments. Mrs. James Noble, Mrs. George Doran and Frank Doran, two years old, were killed; George Doran and Joseph Doran, his child, were badly injured.

In a wind storm at Fair Play, Texas, on the same day, a tree was blown down, crushing the residence of Mrs. Watkins and instantly killing her sister, Mrs. Albert Tite, and her two small children.

SOME Pennsylvania men have started a couple of skunk ranches, one at Little Corners and the other at Miller's station. Good skunkskins sell readily at a dollar apiece, and the idea is to keep the market well supplied with the black and white pelts without breaking down the price.

A KENTUCKY TRAGEDY.

The Culmination of a Sanguinary Faction Feud.

Craig Tolliver and Three of His Followers Killed.

A Kentucky feud of long standing which has cost many lives is ended at last. A Louisville dispatch gives the following history of the terrible series of tragdies and their origin:

In Kentucky's lawless mountain county of Rowan was this morning enacted the final chapter in the bloodiest mountain vendetta known in the history of the State. Four desperate men forfeited their lies while resisting the mandates of law. After the destruction of thousands of dollars worth of property, and the loss of twenty-one lives, Rowan County can now return to peace and prosperity. To-day's work ends the succession of tragedies that have been enated in that county since the beginning of the Martin-Tolliver feud, not quite two years ago, the result of which up to date has been, besides the killing of twenty-one men, the maiming for life of at least a score or more of persons, the destruction of all social relations and of nearly the entire business interests of the county, and a state of lawlessness and terrorism that have driven good men, with their families, away from home and friends to seek new homes in other parts of the country.

The feud out of which to-day's tragedy grows began at the August election in 1884, when Cook Humphrey for Sheriff defeated Sam Gooden by a majority of 12. A drunken fight occurred, in which John Martin was badly hurt. He claimed that Floyd Tolliver and John Day beat him with clubs. Shooting followed in which Solomon Bradley, a bystander, was killed, Tolliver said by Martin. As a result of this fight, John Martin, "Ben," his father, "Will" and "Dave," his brothers, and Cook Humphrey, who had lived with the Martins when a boy and gone to school at Morehead from their farm, were ranged on one side; Marion Craig and Floyd Tolliver, brothers, and "Bud," Jay and Wiley Tolliver, cousins, living in Elliott County, on the other side. In December, John Martin met Floyd Tolliver in a whisky shop at Morehead and killed him. To escape lynching Martin was taken to Winchester jail. Six days later a forged order was presented to the jailer and Martin in irons put on the train to bring to Morehead for trial. At Farmers, an intervening station, a masked mob boarded the train and killed Martin.

The Tollivers then began the work of exterminating the Martins and their friends, prominent among them being the Cook Humphreys party, who sided with the Martins. Humphreys was chased into the bushes, escaping, but his friend, Ben Rayburn, was killed and a notice posted on his body forbidding burial. Sympathizers with the opposing faction were ambushed and shot down without mercy, until the blood of at least ten victims cried out for vengeance. The militia were called in, but the Tolliver gang were protected by a court in which Judge and jury were friends of the Tollivers, and the court proceedings were a farce. Perjured witnesses and a partial Judge and jury wiped away effectually each crime and turned the monsters out to commit fresh iniquities.

Sheriff Hogg, presumably acting under instructions from the State authorities—for he recently visited Frankfort to see Gov. Knott—has been for about a week quietly organizing a very large posse of determined men in the upper part of Rowan county and the adjoining counties for the purpose of arresting Craig Tolliver, or all the party that was implicated in the murder of the Logan boys, two weeks ago. Craig Tolliver had received intimations of this, but they were so vague that he supposed the party would be regulators instead of a Sheriff's posse. Tolliver and his party, consisting of about ten men, were quite vigilant, and went heavily armed to meet ever eastward found train at the depot to search for suspicious characters, and as soon as they got off at Morehead but those whom they desired. Sheriff Hogg equipped his large party with Winchester rifles, and the ammunition was secretly conveyed to his rendezvous while he was organizing the posse.

Sheriff Hogg's band of men, numbering 200, appeared suddenly at Morehead about eight o'clock this morning. A cordon was first established around the entire town in the brush where the men could not be seen. The Sheriff then entered the town at the head of about 40 well-armed men. Craig Tolliver and his ten followers immediately retreated to the Cottage Hotel, which they had previously barricaded in such a manner as to make it quite a formidable fortress.

Sheriff Hogg then notified Tolliver that he had warrants for the arrest of all the men implicated in the killing of the Logan boys, and asked that they all submit peaceably to arrest under the law. Tolliver's reply was that neither he nor his men would be arrested, and that a hundred men could not take them. His party then opened fire upon the Sheriff's posse. Quite a brisk rattle of musketry ensued, and the fighting was kept up for about two hours. The only casualty for a time was a flesh wound received by one of the Sheriff's posse. The attacking party, however, were gradually drawing their lines closer around Tolliver's fortification, and the besieged party, finding things growing too warm, finally concluded to make a bold rush for liberty, cut their way through the Sheriff's lines, and take to the adjacent brush, which once reached would afford them a secure escape.

As they made the rush they were met by a volley, which killed Craig Tolliver, Bud Tolliver, Jay Tolliver, and Hiram Cooper. They were all shot through the heart and died instantly. Craig Tolliver seems to have been a general target, as he was so thoroughly riddled as to be scarcely recognizable. The other men of the gang got through safely, but as they approached the brush they were met by a volley from the outside cordon, a line of men stationed ten or twelve feet apart, all around the town. This volley wounded Cate Tolliver, a twelve-year-old boy, and three others, all of them were captured except Cate Tolliver, who crawled into the brush and escaped. The other three also escaped, but one was captured afterward. This brought the battle to an end, and the slain were viewed by the people and the passengers from the train.

The four men killed to-day were the leading spirits in the vendetta.

FREDERICK BOCK, of Cincinnati has a very intelligent black-and-tan terrier that has but two legs, having been born with none in front. The other day she gave birth to three pups, one being perfect, one having three legs, and the third, like the mother, having but two.

EIGHT pin manufactories in New England produce annually 2,000,000 packs of pins. Each pack contains 3,360 pins, which makes a total yearly production of 6,730,000,000 pins. These pins are usually put up in large cases, each case containing 672,000 pins.

THE Minister of Spain in Washington has informed the Secretary of State that foreigners visiting Cuba who remain beyond one month must provide themselves with passports.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
Beef, good to prime	6¼@	7¾
Calves, com'n to prime	7½@	9
Sheep	6½@	8¼
Lambs	8¼@	8½
Hogs—Live	5½@	5¾
Dressed	5⅝@	5⅝
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 40 @	4 50
West, good to choice	3 70 @	5 00
Wheat—No. 2, Red	86 @	87¾
Rye—State	60 @	62
Barley—State	60 @	75
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	46¼@	47¼
Oats—White State	37½@	39
Mixed Western	33 @	33⅛
Hay—Med. to prime	75 @	80
Straw—No. 1, Rye	55 @	60
Lard—City Steam	6 40 @	6 90
Butter—State Creamery	19 @	20
Dairy	15 @	18
West. Im. Creamery	13 @	15
Factory	10 @	13½
Cheese—State Factory	8¾@	8¾
Skims	5 @	6¾
Western	7¾@	8¼
Eggs—State and Penn	14½@	15½
Steers—Western	3 75 @	4 25
BUFFALO.		
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 60 @	4 00
Lambs—Western	4 75 @	5 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 25 @	5 30
Flour	4 75 @	5 15
Wheat—No. 1	82 @	82½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	42 @	42½
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	— @	31
Barley—State	64 @	65
BOSTON.		
Beef—Good to choice	73½@	16
Hogs—Live	5½@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾@	7¾
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	12 00 @	12 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	5 00 @	5 15
Corn—High Mixed	50 @	51
Oats—Extra White	40½@	41
Rye—State	60 @	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.		
Beef—Dressed weight	5¾@	7
Sheep—Live weight	4½@	4¾
Lambs	8 @	8½
Hogs—Northern	6¼@	6½
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 75 @	3 90
Wheat—No. 2, Red	85½@	86
Corn—State Yellow	47 @	47¼
Oats Mixed	32 @	34
Rye State	— @	53
Butter—Creamery Extra	18 @	19
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	9 @	9¼

Monkeys Opening Oysters.

Commander Alfred Carpenter writes to London *Nature* as follows: So many people have expressed their surprise at hearing that I constantly saw monkeys breaking open oysters with a stone on the islands off South Burmah, that it may be of interest to give a short description of their method of using such a tool. The low-water rocks of the island of the Mergui Archipelago are covered with oysters, large and small. A money which infests these islands, prowls about the shore when the tide is low, opening the rock-oysters with a stone by striking the base of the upper valve until it dislocates and breaks up. He then extracts the oyster with his finger and thumb, occasionally putting his mouth straight to the broken shell. On disturbing them, I generally found that they had selected a stone more apparently for convenience in handling than for its value as a hammer, and it was smaller in proportion to what a human being would have selected for a proportionate amount of work. In short, it was usually a stone they could get their fingers round.

As the rocks crop up through the low-water mud, the stone had to be brought from high-water mark, this distance varying from ten to eighty yards. This monkey has chosen the easiest way to open the rock-oyster, viz., to dislocate the valves by a blow on the base of the upper one, and to break the shell over the attaching muscle. The gibbon also frequents these islands, but I never saw one of them on the beach.

Left-Hand Writing by Soldiers.

The Roman soldier used to be trained to use his left hand as well as the right. This was done so that if he happened to lose his right hand in action, he could carry on the fight with the left. Our American soldiers who have suffered that loss have trained the left hand to a more beneficent use.

A gentleman in New York City, awhile since, took it into his head to collect specimens of writing from soldiers who had lost their right hands in battle and afterward learned to use the left.

He gave public notice of his desire, and offered prizes for the best of these specimens. Pretty soon they began to come in, and by the time specified for awarding the prizes 300 samples of such left-hand writing by maimed soldiers had arrived.

I have just been looking over some of this writing. A great many of the specimens are written in a beautiful manner. All are good. The writing in nearly all cases slants backward instead of forward. One piece of writing, from a soldier who had lost both arms, was made by holding the pen in his mouth.—*North American Review.*

A Challenge.

This little fodder plant has taken such a marvellous hold of the people, it has provoked more discussion than anything of its kind ever known. Its discoverer has been the mark for ridicule from everybody, while the Maxie has been quietly capturing the women. Drinking a large amount seems to leave no disturbance. At the same time the cynics say it is cocoa, cocaine, arsenic, strychnine, and alcohol in disguise. Meanwhile, its discoverer, an eminent physician, offers $25,000 to any chemist or other person who will find either or any other